25-1942
Birmingham Ala Age
January 2, 1942

The Proposed Negro Hospital

Several Negro leaders of Birmingham have formed a committee whose purpose is to promote the establishment of a hospital for Negroes, with a nurses' home and facilities for training young Negro interns. The plans of the group contemplate a 100-bed hospital. Ways of financing such a hospital are to be discussed at a meeting within the next two weeks. One plan under consideration is a penny-a-week membership campaign. Another is a group hospitalization plan whereby part of the operating expenses of the hospital would be met.

Unquestionably, there is a need for a Negro hospital in Birmingham. While there are hospital facilities for Negroes here, of course, they do not meet all the needs for hospitalization for the colored population. It seems especially desirable that there should be, in a city as large as Birmingham, a hospital where young Negro doctors may serve their internships and complete their preparations for the practice of their profession, and where older Negro physicians as well may have the benefits of hospital practice and experience. The proposed hospital should be advantageous to Negro health and welfare in Birmingham by broadening the knowledge and experience of Negro doctors as well as by providing facilities for patients. Such a hospital with its nurses' home, should also result in more and better Negro nurses.

The movement begun by these Negro leaders to establish a hospital seeks to fulfill a distinct need. It deserves and will doubtless have the active support and cooperation of many white persons. We wish it success.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 28, 1942

Negro Hospital Plan Endorsed At Meet

Establishment of a 100-bed hospital for Negroes for the training of Negro nurses and doctors will be sought by the Birmingham Community Negro Hospital movement.

Negro leaders of the city voted their endorsement of the plan at a meeting Tuesday night at Smith and Gaston Funeral Home. Authority was given the board of directors of the movement to proceed with raising funds for the project.

Besides providing treatment facilities for the sick, the hospital would offer intern training for Negro doctors and training of Negro nurses, it was pointed out.

Most Negro surgeons are working in hospitals with poor facilities, the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, of Washington, D. C., founder and executive secretary of the National Association for the Hospitalization of Negroes, Inc., declared at the meeting Tuesday.

He told of Negro doctors who have distinguished themselves. Dr. R. C. Manse, of Columbia, S. C., performed 187 major operations in 1935 without the loss of a single case, and Dr. S. L. Carson, of Washington, performed 334 operations in 1934 with a mortality rate of less than 1 per cent, Dr. Carnegie declared.

Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, a native of Bessemer, is professor of dermatology at Northwestern University school of medicine, he pointed out. Dr. Hinton, of Harvard, another distinguished Negro, invented the Hinton test for syphillis.

More about the Negro hospitals will be told over Station WBRC at 4:30 p.m. Saturday, over WSGN at 9:05 a.m. Sunday and over WAPI at 10 a.m. Sunday.

C. J. Green is chairman of the local movement, A. G. Gaston is vice chairman, Oscar W. Adams, treasurer, and Mrs. R. H. Biddings is assistant secretary.

The group will meet at 7:30 p.m. each Tuesday at Smith and Gaston.

Tuscaloosa Ala. News
January 28, 1942

Hospitals Show Vast Progress

Speaker Tells Rotary Club Of Progress In Care Of The Sick

Hospital facilities and treatment have shown vast improvement within comparatively recent years, members of the Tuscaloosa Rotary Club were told at their luncheon Tuesday by J. Ward Nelson, personnel director for the Hospital Service Association of Alabama. Mr. Nelson gave examples of progress made in hospitalization. He said that today's record of hospital health compares with a mortality rate of 70 deaths out of every 100 patients some years ago.

He pointed out that the vast majority of the 1,200,000 beds in American hospitals depend upon the general public for their support as only 6 per cent of these beds are in propietary institutions operated as private establishments.

Faced with the need of substantial investment in facilities and funds for maintenance, hospitals need steady sources of income, he pointed out. He declared that the Hospital Service Association had sought to fill this need in Alabama with a non-profit organization in which 59 hospitals of the state are now affiliated. Both Druid City Hospital and Snedecor Memorial Hospital at Stillman Institute are association members.

Operations of the association plan in providing low-cost hospital group insurance were treated by Mr. Nelson and by representatives of local firms and organizations.

Among the representatives testifying to the success of the group plan from the standpoint of both the firm and the individual were Harold H. Yoder of the Gulf States Paper Corporation, Dr. H. G. Dowling, city school superintendent, A. C. Cade, president of Allen and Jemison Company, Harold Witherspoon of the Central Foundry at Holt, City Clerk F. G. Hocutt, Manager T. L. Beauchamp of the Alabama Power Company and Professor A. L. Jackson of Stillman Institute. The speakers were introduced by Mose Temerson, program chairman.

Mr. Jackson told particularly of the value of the plan in caring for negro patients at Snedecor Memorial Hospital. He said the only difficulty is that not enough negroes carry the insurance. He added that local doctors had cooperated excellently in treatment of negro patients at the hospital.

Birmingham Ala News
February 22, 1942

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR ADAMS

The board of directors of the Birmingham Negro Community Hospital Association met Tuesday at Smith & Gaston Funeral Home and adopted a campaign program. The campaign will be launched March 10 with a mass meeting which will bring before the public the program to build here a hospital for the care of the Negro sick and for training Negro physicians and nurses. It is estimated the cost of such a hospital will be $300,000. The plan is sponsored by the National Association for the Hospitalization of Negroes, Inc., in cooperation with a local organization with the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive secretary, in charge.

On last Tuesday, at the invitation of the Baptist Ministers Conference of this city, the Rev. Carnegie delivered an address on the great need for an up-to-date Negro hospital for the Birmingham district, declaring that the group constitute 40 per cent of the population and should have a hospital of their own in which Negro physicians and nurses might practice.

The speaker pointed out that there are more Negroes in the United States than there are people in the whole Dominion of Canada, and that there are more than twice as many Negroes in the country than there are people in the continent of Australia, yet this vast army of people did not support anything big in a national way which was offering a ray of hope to the youth of the race. He urged united and cooperative efforts and a larger confidence in one another. He declared that the race needed honest, clean, consecrated, courageous and inspired leadership to lead it out of the great rut of racial inaction.

Turning to the matter of proper hospitalization for Negroes, the speaker declared that the problem of Negro hospitalization in the United States will not be solved by local communities because there are not encugh wealthy Negroes in any one community in the country to establish and maintain an up-to-date hospital, but what one community cannot do of itself, all of the Negroes of the country cooperating through a simple national cooperative plan could do very easily throughout the United States within a period of 20 years and thereby solve for all time the race's hospitalization problem.

The ministers voted unanimously to support the forthcoming campaign for $300,000 for the building and equipping of a 100-bed teaching hospital and nurses' home for the Birmingham district.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., acting president of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, presented to the bishops council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church meeting in Baltimore, Md., last week a financial statement which shows the church has assets of nearly $40,000,000, with less than $10,000,000 in liabilities, showing a net worth in the neighborhood of $30,000,000.

The bishop stated the A. M. E. Church was organized in 1787 and existed until 1816 as separate units but in 1816 became a general organization, bringing all the churches under leadership of Bishop Richard Allen.

It has 11 corporations set apart to handle finance, publications, Sunday School literature, Christian education, secular education, church extension and missions. It has two women's organizations one operating in the North and the other in the South. There are 16 bishops, each one having supervision over from 200 to 1,000 churches. Together they supervise 8,000 ministers.

* * *

The regular fourth Sunday afternoon meeting of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County will be held Feb. 22 at the Pythian Temple at 7 p.m.

Members of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Calanthe are expected to be present. All chancellor commanders and worthy counsellors are urged to have reports of their activities ready for the council session.

Beginning Feb. 1, the grand chancellor announced a plan and program for the addition of 100 members to the local Pythian Lodges to terminate at the celebration of the Pythian anniversary and Thanksgiving services, March 29.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
FEB 22 1942

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BY OSCAR ADAMS

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 77

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The A. M. E. Church operates many schools and colleges: Wilberforce, its oldest institution at Wilberforce, Ohio; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.; Allen University, Columbia, S. C.; Paul Quinn College, Waco, Tex.; Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.; Payne University, Birmingham, Ala.; Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.; Western University, Quindaro, Kan. It also operates schools in the West Indies, South America and South Africa.

FEB 22 1942

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* * *

Several hundred ministers and laymen and seven bishops of the A. M. E. Zion Church, formed a motorcade to Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 10, to join in the celebration of the 88th birthday of the late Dr. Joseph C. Price, first president and founder of the college.

FEB 22 1942

The Founders Day address was delivered by Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico. In addition to the program the leaders of the church had come to bring a special contribution from each Episcopal district to help complete the Price memorial building, and when the final count was made there was in cash the sum of $28,958.94.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
January 28, 1942

NEGROES RATIFY HOSPITAL PLANS

Committee Authorized To Seek Funds For Local Project

A group of Negro leaders interested in the Birmingham Community Negro Hospital Movement met Tuesday night at Smith & Gaston Funeral Home and voted unanimous support of the action of the board of directors of the movement in deciding to go forward with planning.

Authority for the committee to proceed to raise funds for the project also was voted.

The movement is for the the purpose of setting up a 100-bed hospital for Negroes with facilities for training Negro nurses and offering intern training for Negro doctors.

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, of Washington, D. C., founder and executive secretary of the National Association for Hospitalization of Negroes, Inc., spoke at the meeting Tuesday night.

He pointed to the "capabilities of Negro surgeons who have facilities for treating and practice," declaring most Negro surgeons are working in hospitals with poor equipment.

He mentioned Dr. R. C. Manse, of Columbia, S. C., who he said performed 187 major operations in 1935 without the loss of a single case, and Dr. S. L. Carson, of Washington, who he said performed 334 major operations in 1934 with a mortality rate of less than one per cent.

In the field of medical education he mentioned Dr. Hinton, of Harvard University, inventor of the Hinton test for syphilis, and Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, a native of Bessemer, who is professor of dermatology at Northwestern University School of Medicine.

The object of the local hospital movement was described Tuesday night as that of providing treatment facilities for the sick and training facilities to prepare Negro nurses and doctors to care for the needy of their race.

Radio roundtables on the matter have been scheduled as follows: WBRC, 4:30 p.m. Saturday; WSGN, 9:05 a.m. Sunday, and WAPI, 10 a.m. Sunday.

C. J. Green is chairman of the local movement, A. G. Gaston, vice chairman; Oscar W. Adams, treasurer, and Mrs. R. H. Biddings, assistant secretary.

Meetings of the group which met Tuesday night have been scheduled for 7:30 p.m. each Tuesday at Smith & Gaston until the campaign for funds is launched.

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
January 24, 1942

NEGROES PRESS HOSPITAL PLANS

Directors Decide To Go Ahead With Effort; Meeting Called

The board of directors of the Birmingham Negro Hospital Movement has voted to go forward with the movement to obtain a modern 100-bed Negro hospital and nurses' home for Birmingham and representative Negroes of the city and Jefferson County are scheduled to meet at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Smith & Gaston Funeral Home, 1530 Fifth Avenue, North, to plan a campaign for the project, it was announced.

Decision to go forward with the hospital movement and a call for wholehearted cooperation from Negro residents of Birmingham, Jefferson County and the state-at-large followed the report Thursday night of the executive committee, named three weeks ago to study feasibility of the hospital for Negroes.

Such a hospital was proposed by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder and executive secretary of the National Association for Hospitalization of Negroes, Inc.

The executive committee at Thursday night's meeting at Smith & Gaston Funeral Home reported it had studied the project and had found it practicable. The committee also reported that as a result of its findings it had entered into an agreement with the national board of trustees of the National Association for Hospitalization of Negroes, Inc., whereby certain conditions of cooperation between the two groups was approved.

These conditions of cooperation, it was pointed out, assured retention in Birmingham of all funds raised until the hospital and nurses' home was fully established.

They further provided, the committee reported, that two officers of the Birmingham movement will be elected to the national board to represent Negro residents of Birmingham on the board, that a group hospitalization plan be started to maintain the hospital, that an endowment will be set aside to supplement the group hospitalization plan for maintenance of the hospital, and that no other movement will be started by the National Association for Hospitalization of Negroes, Inc., until the proposed hospital shall have been established.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

MAR - 1942

From the mountains to the oceans, white with foam . . .

* * *

By the dawn's early light on his new home, Birmingham's Frank L. Lollar had what he remembers as a beautifully star-spangled experience recently. About 6:30 in the morning he heard someone singing very softly but distinctly "God Bless America." At first he thought the radio had been left on, but there was something different. He got up to investigate. It was The Age-Herald carrier, singing to himself in the semi-dark as he delivered Mr. Lollar's paper and rode on down the misty, deserted street. We agree with Mr. Lollar that a boy on a bicycle riding along before dawn singing "God Bless America" to himself suggests something pristine in patriotism.

* * *

No plan for a Negro hospital here has the endorsement yet of the local medical authorities or includes the major parties interested. No campaign to raise money should be launched yet, therefore, and this column hopes and believes none will be.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO HOSPITAL GAINS SUPPORT

Physicians' Association Endorses Proposal After Study

MAR 1 1942

The Birmingham Negro hospital movement gained additional support here when it was endorsed by the Mineral District Medical Society of Birmingham and Jefferson County, an association of Negro physicians, at their monthly meeting at Slossfield Center.

The motion was made by Dr. H. Hampton Brewer and was carried unanimously.

The plan for building a 100-bed hospital for Negroes in the Birmingham district was presented to the Mineral District Medical Society last January, at which time the group withheld its endorsement until a survey for the need was made and a thorough discussion of the procedure in building such a hospital was held.

MAR 2 1 1942

The Negro hospital movement was represented at the meeting by a committee headed by A. G. Gaston, chairman; the Rev. M. Thornton and Oscar W. Adams.

Adams spoke for the committee and stressed the need for such a hospital. He said that the movement was in the hands of local residents and that they desired the cooperation of every individual in the county.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

New Nurses At Tuskegee Vet Hospital

MAR 28 1942

TUSKEGEE, (ANP)—Nine new nurses have reported for duty at the U. S. Veterans hospital at Tuskegee since March 1. Eight more are expected daily.

These nurses replaced the 17 nurses transferred from the Tuskegee unit to staff the veterans hospital at Kecoughtan, Va. Mrs. Freda T. Davis, who has spent a number of years at Tuskegee hospital, has been appointed head nurse of the Virginia setup.

The new nurses at Tuskegee are Misses Everlon Cook, Gladys Brown, Thelma C. Corahm, Malissa B. Jones, Louise E. Lindsey, Nannie E. Coleman, Willie B. Glover, Alta M. Holman and Mrs. Ella L. M. Washington. The new arrivals have come from Detroit, Atlanta, Texas, and Virginia. Miss Olivette A. Mason is head nurse at Tuskegee Veterans hospital. Mrs. Julia Alexander is assistant head nurse. Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., is manager and he had an all-Negro personnel.

25-1942

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO HOSPITAL PROPOSED HERE

JAN 1 - 1942

Penny-Week Membership Drive Among Plans For Financing

Establishment of a 100-bed hospital, with a nurses' home and facilities for internship for training young Negro doctors, for exclusive use by Negroes is the aim of plans announced at a recent meeting of Negro civic leaders.

A penny-a-week membership campaign and other means of raising funds to build the institution will be discussed further at a meeting two weeks hence, it was announced Wednesday by Oscar W. Adams, member of a special arrangements committee, which includes Charles J. Greene, A. C. Gaston and Fred C. Jenkins.

A group hospitalization plan has been considered as a device for defraying a part of hospital operation costs, Adams said.

C. J. Greene Heads Local 100-Bed Hospital Group

JAN 2 - 1942

A group of prominent Negro leaders met at the Smith and Gaston Funeral Home on Tuesday, December 30th, 1941, at 8 p.m., and organized a movement for an up-to-date 100-bed teaching hospital and nurses' home, which is estimated to cost $300,000 to build and equip. This hospital will assist an providing adequate hospitalization of the Negro sick and facilities for the training and practice of Negro doctors a[illegible] nurses.

Those present at the meeting were: Oscar W. Adams, A. G. Gaston, C. J. Greene, Bishop B. G. Shaw, Rev. M. Thornton, Rev. J. C. Cunningham, Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder and Executive Secretary of the National Association for Hospitalization of Negroes, Inc., Lewis Ford, L. A. Britt, Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, Mrs. Minnie S. Howard, Mrs. P. B. Fletcher, and Mrs. E. L. Biddings.

Weekly Review

The following people were elected members of a Board of Trustees of the movement: Oscar W. Adams, A. G. Gaston, C. J. Greene, Fred C. Jenkins, E. A. Bradford, Rev. M. Thornton, Rev. J. W. Goodgame, Rev. J. C. Cunningham, Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, Bishop B. G. Shaw, and Mrs. L. S. Gaillard.

The officers elected were C. J. Green, Chairman; A. G. Gaston, Vice-Chairman; Oscar W. Adams, Treasurer; Fred C. Jenkins, Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Biddings, Assistant Secretary.

The above named officers and Rev. M. Thornton, Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, Bishop B. G. Shaw, Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, and Mrs. E. L. Biddings were elected members of the Executive Committee.

JAN 2 - 1942

The principal speaker of the evening was the Rev Amos H. Carnegie, who in a prepared address, pointed out that the time had come for the Negro race to take the initiative and assume the responsibility of solving our own hospitalization problems and providing its own facilities for the training and practice of its doctors and nurses. He submitted a program which was unanimously adopted.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
January 6, 1942

Shift In City's Construction Share Likely

Building Plans Rerating To Follow Survey Of Assistance Pleas

The completion of a new and more exacting survey, with a view to rerating all construction proposals for which applications have been made for funds under provision of the Lanham Act was revealed by an official source here yesterday. The United States' entry into the war and resultant tightening of restrictions regarding appropriations was given as an underlying reason for the measure.

An official, close to Washington headquarters, said the effect of the recent recheck on Montgomery's applications for federal assistance as yet was not known, but he intimated that reductions in grants which had been requested was possible.

The effect of the survey and possible rerating on Montgomery's appeals for financial aid in constructing defense program adjuncts, for which city officials have waged a persistent campaign, was impossible to calculate but it was hoped that Montgomery's vital position in a defense area would be strengthened by the survey once it is given further study in Washington.

Currently, Montgomery has applied for the following projects, as necessary to cope with the local emergency produced by national defense plans:

Addition to St. Margaret's Hospital, approximately $180,000; City of St. Jude negro hospital and nurses home, approximately $190,000; enlargement of water works system, approximately $700,000; extension of sewerage lines and disposal plant, approximately $600,000; new fire-fighting equipment, approximately $44,000; addition to Sidney Lanier High School, approximately $140,000; a school for the Maxwell Field vicinity, approximately $220,000; and $70,000 being sought by the State for the establishment of five police radio stations.

City Commissioner W. P. Screws was advised Saturday of the possible approval of an appropriation for fire-fighting equipment with an outright grant of $23,500. He said the City's application had been approved by the U. S. engineering department, and that the only remaining requirement was the signature of A. G. Gilmore, director, PWA, which, he said, he expected soon.

City Commissioner W. A. Gayle said that at present Montgomery's most serious need was an enlargement of the water works system, data on which is now under review by Washington authorities.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
January 5, 1942

A Negro Hospital

Several Negro civic leaders have announced plans for the establishment of a 100-bed Negro hospital for Birmingham, with a nurses' home and facilities for internship for the training of Negro doctors. A group hospitalization program is also planned.

It may be difficult to secure funds for this greatly needed hospital. But all persons interested in the health and welfare of Birmingham citizens should assist in securing them.

The need for the proposed hospital is evident. The time, surely, has passed when any individual thinks that the health of our Negro population can be neglected, can go unnoticed. The health of Negroes and whites alike is so closely interwoven that only by realizing that disease recognizes no racial differences can we hope to achieve that state of health which medical science has now made it possible for us to have.

Catholics To Build Hospital; Citizens May Sponsor One

Birmingham, Ala.

JAN 16 1942

Community-Wide Conference Held At Slossfield To Consider Various Proposals For Negro Hospital.

At the invitation of Miss LaForge of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Health Department, a half-hundred social workers, physicians, health and civic leaders and interested citizens met at Slossfield Wednesday to join in a round table discussion of the moves for a Negro hospital in Birmingham.

Mrs. Florence S. Adams seemed to favor a city-wide plan for a Negro hospital of preferably opportunity for Negro doctors to use the facilities of Hillman Hospital or the possible use of part of the new Jefferson Hospital or a city-wide hospital for Negroes representing all factions interested in this need. And she called attention to the fact that the six thousand dollars now being given to the Children's Home Hospital might be put into a new project. It was, she who suggested a cross section committee to map a plan of action.

Mr. Charles J. G[illegible] elected head of the Negro hospi[illegible]ommittee, setup following the appearance in the city of Rev. Amos Carnegie of Washington, D. C., held to the point that there is a need for a Negro hospital and that his committee had pledged itself to do what it can to the end that this need be filled.

JAN 16 1942

Father Michael, representing the Holy Family Society of the Catholic Church, told of the plan of the Sisters to build a $103,000 hospital for Negroes in Ensley. It has been learned that some forty thousand dollars has been raised for this purpose. Father Michael said that the Sisters had been successful in their hospital efforts all over the country. Dr. Garber let it be known that he is a Catholic and favored the Catholic idea over and above that of others.

A man who said he was an interested citizens and who is said to be connected with the Birmingham Trust Company, seemed to favor the community idea and made a motion that the chair (Dr. Dension of the Health Department) be given authority to appoint a committee to the end that an energetic effort be made to build a Negro hospital. That motion was adopted.

It seemed that the Negro representatives were united in their feeling that a hospital is needed and that action be taken to build a hospital. Dr. Mitchell took the position that he wished the Catholics would build their hospital nearer the center of the city. Mr. A. G. Gaston differed with Dr. Garber on the suggestion that the city and county should help build and support a Negro hospital. Dr. Garber had shook his head when this suggestion was made.

JAN 16 1942

Editor Durr said he hoped that none there would try to obstruct any group who wanted to try to build a hospital if they did not plan to do anything about this problem, lest the pepole of Birmingham come to the place where their faith would be lost in so far as those who should do this job having no intention of doing anything about the matter. He called attention to the fact that nine Negro families of Birmingham have sons who have finished top medical schools, but who would not return to Birmingham because of the lack of opportunity for service and training. He said that some two years ago he sought an opportunity to plead with the County Commission about designating certain wards at the Jefferson Hospital for Negro doctors, nurses and patients and that shortly thereafter the hospital was changed from a "public" to a "private" institution. The editor said he had visited hospitals in New Orleans and St. Louis operated by Negroes, and that was what he wanted for Birmingham, he wanted the Negro to be given a chance in all walks to be a man and to move out of the status of a John or a Sam—one with whom you work instead of work for.

The round table discussion of the Negro hospital question at

Slossfield was epocal. Slossfield is the only place in Birmingham where such a meeting could have been held with as many groups feeling welcome to attend. This would not have been possible had it not been for the constructive attitude taken in the matter of Negro health by Mr. W. D. Moore, head of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company.

It seems certain that the Holy Family Society sisters will build a hospital. It will be inadequate to serve the need of Birmingham Negroes, and knowing this, it would seem that the City, Community Chest and the County backing the local Negro community may make two rival factions which may result in two Negro hospitals.

There are federal funds available for hospitalization needs. There is doubt as to whether the "local powers that be," are willing for these funds to be used unless it is used by "these powers," who have done nothing about this disgraceful situation, and who might be more interested in preventing others from securing and using the funds than in the Negro hospital question as such.

Editor Durr, in a final plea, urged that whoever builds the hospital, to keep in mind, a hospital for Negroes, operated by Negroes, to the end that more and more the spirit of doing things for themselves by Negroes might be furthered. On this point Father Michael disagreed, for he held that if the Sisters built the project they would have to run it. The editor countered that Tuskegee has a trustee board, which is predominantly white, but that Negroes run Tuskegee and that is the kind of thing he had in mind.

The Negro Citizens Committee members meeting at Smith & Gaston on Tuesday night voted to go ahead with their effort which was set in motion by Rev. Amos Carnegie, which also precipitated this city-wide interest.

It is thought that Protestant forces may throw a strong weight behind some effort, not to be outdone by the Catholics. It remains to be seen whether all forces may unite behind a general plan, but it seems certain that no group has any idea of yielding in their determination that a showdown be had on the whole hospital question.

Dr. Denison Names Interracial Committee To Study Hospital Plans

JAN 30 1942

Steering Committee For Promotion of a Negro Hospital Headed By Dr. C. B. Bray of Acipco

A score of interested citizens, physicians and social workers, met at Slossfield Health Center, to discuss the various hospital plans possibilities for a Negro hospital in Birmingham.

Following this meet, Dr. Geo. A. Denison, Acting County and City Health Department, named the following persons as a "Steering Committee" For Promotion of a Negro Hospital: Dr. C. B. Bray, Chairman, American Cast Iron Pipe Company; Dr. Denison; Mrs. Florence Adams, Community Chest; Father Michael, Holy Family Mission; Dr. A. L. Stabler, Martin Bldg.; Mrs. Chas. Zuboski, First National Bank; Dr. M. G. McCall; Robert Durr; Chas J. Greene, Atlanta Life Ins. Co.; Rev. R. N. Hall, Ministerial Alliance; Mrs. Alma Johnson, National Youth Administration, Slossfield; and Dr. A. S. Mitchel.

This committee will give careful study to the hospital question to the end that a plan may be followed which will be acceptable to the entire community.

Negro Hospital Group Charts Action Course Letters on Page Five

JAN 30 1942

That the Negro people of Birmingham and Jefferson County are awake to the need of an up-to-date hospital for race members was again demonstrated Tuesday night when a large group of civic and religious leaders met at Smith and Gaston Funeral Home on Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, and took final action in the organization of the movement for a 100-bed teaching hospital and nurses' home.

They unanimously adopted the report of the committee to take the necessary steps to provide funds for pre-campaign expenses. Among the leaders present at the meeting were:

C. J. Greene, chairman of the movement, who presided, and district manager of Atlanta Life Insurance Company; A. G. Gaston, vice chairman, and president of Smith and Gaston Funeral Home and Booker T. Washington Burial Insurance Company; Oscar W. Adams, treasurer, and secretary-treasurer of the Church Extension Department of the A. M. E. Zion Church and Grand Chancellor of Alabama and Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; the Reverend Amos H. Carnegie, founder and executivee secretary of the Nation Association for the Hospitalization of Negroes, incorporated; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant recording secretary; Bishop B. G. Shaw, presiding over the Third Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. M. Thornton, pastor of St. James Baptist Church; Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, civic and social worker.

Among others present and speaking on the program were the Reverends W. H. Perry, pastor Ebenezer Baptist Church; D. F. Thompson, Sixteenth Street Baptist Church; C. H. George, Sardis Baptist Church; L. L. Carter, Antioch, Gadsdan, St. Marks, and Star Light of Bessemer; G. P. Crosby, Lillie Grove; W. L. Varnido, pastor of Tabernacle. . Mr. Gardner represented organized labor in the district.

The Reverend Carnegie sqoke eloquently and interestingly on the hospitalization problems of the Negro physician. He quoted Dr. Parran Thomas, Surgeon-General of the U. S. A., who in an article published in Survey Graphic for April 1938, pointed out that the well-qualified Negro physician and nurse get better results caring for their own people than do the well qualified white physician and nurse. He further said in that article the greatest need of the day was for well trained Negro physicians and nurses to care for their own people, but he deplored the fact that in spite of the great need, Negro phyisicians and nurses had very little facilities for training and practice in the hospitals of the nation.

Reverend Carnegie quoted Time Magazine as saying tuberculosis was one of the greatest killers of the Negro race, had dropped to seventh place as a killer among whites, but held second place among Negroes, killing 15,000 annually. He quoted Dr. A. C. Bachmeyer, Director of the University of Chicago Hospitals, as saying in an article published in The Modern Hospital, that "gone are the days when medical practitioner can practice modern medicine in his private office without some connection with a hospital or clinic. Such days are past and gone as are the horse and buggy days."

JAN 30 1942

"If Negro doctors are to practice modern medicine," said Dr. Carnegie, "they must have hospital facilities, and since they are denied such facilities throughout the entire country, the burden rests on the shoulders of the Negro race—13,000,000 strong—to provide those facilities."

Rev. Carnegie pointed out that anywhere Negro surgeons had hospital facilities at their command, they developed mastery in the field of surgery. In his nation-wide survey of the hospitalization, medical education, and nurse training problems of his race, he studied the performance of Negro surgeons who had hospital connections. He watched Dr. Owens of Detroit, head of the Parkside Hospital, which he founded, perform an operation for fibroid tumor, and superfluous growth in the womb in one hour with the skill of a master; Dr. R. C. Manse of Columbia, S. C., performed 187 major operations in his hospital in 1934 and did not lose a case. Dr. S. L. Carson performed 334 major operations in his hospital in the same year and lost less than one per cent, the lowest mortality of the year in the hospitals of the nation's capital, Washington, D. C.

Turning to the scholastic field, he said that Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, professor of dermatology at Northwestern University Medical School, was rated as one of the greatest authorities in the field of dermatology in the United States by no less an authority than Dean Irving S. Cutter, one of the greatest medical authorities in the country. Dr. Lawless, incidentally, is a native of Alabama. Dr. William Hinton, professor of syphilolgy at Harvard University in Boston, is the inventor of the "Hinton Test" for syphilis, which is the principal test used today in the laboratories of the nation to discover the syphilitic germ. And Dr. Julian Lewis is professor of pathology at the University of Chicago, one of the most respected professors in that medical school because of his mastery of that field of medicine.

JAN 30 1942

"These are the men," Rev. Carnegie continued, "who inspire me to forward in my determination to assist in providing hospital facilities for the physicians of my race, so that the development of their many skills might not be lost to the race and to the nation." He pleaded with the group present that every effort be put forth in Birmingham to establish an up-to-date Negro hospital.

The body added to the Board of Directors for the movement Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the A. M. E. Church; Dr. H. H. Brewer, physician and surgeon, and Mrs. E. L. Biddings, civic and social worker.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

A Negro Hospital

Several Negro civic leaders have announced plans for the establishment of a 100-bed Negro hospital for Birmingham, with a nurses' home and facilities for internship for the training of Negro doctors. A group hospitalization program is also planned.

It may be difficult to secure funds for this greatly needed hospital. But all persons interested in the health and welfare of Birmingham citizens should assist in securing them.

JAN 5 - 1942

The need for the proposed hospital is evident. The time, surely, has passed when any individual thinks that the health of our Negro population can be neglected, can go unnoticed. The health of Negroes and whites alike is so closely interwoven that only by realizing that disease recognizes no racial differences can we hope to achieve that state of health which medical science has now made it possible for us to have.

JAN 5 - 1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGROES PRESS HOSPITAL PLANS

JAN 24 1942

Directors Decide To Go Ahead With Effort; Meeting Called

The board of directors of the Birmingham Negro Hospital Movement has voted to go forward with the movement to obtain a modern 100-bed Negro hospital and nurses' home for Birmingham and representative Negroes of the city and Jefferson County are scheduled to meet at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Smith & Gaston Funeral Home, 1530 Fifth Avenue, North, to plan a campaign for the project. It was announced by Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive secretary of the Gaston Funeral Home & Hospital Association, which proposed the project and had studied it for some time.

Such a hospital was proposed by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder of the Negro Hospitalization Association, in an address before a group of Negro residents of Birmingham, Jefferson County and the state-at-large on Thursday night, January 22. It was pointed out, assured retention of the executive committee, named with the national board of the National Association for Hospitalization of Negroes, Inc.

The executive committee at its meeting three weeks ago to study feasibility of the hospital and nurses' home was fully established. Thursday night's meeting at Smith & Gaston for the purpose of laying plans for the campaign to raise funds for the hospital and nurses' home is expected to be attended by a large number of persons interested in the project.

25-1942

ALABAMA

Knoxville, Tenn. News
March 26, 1942

More Nurses Report At Vet Hospital

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(S N S) — Nine new nurses have reported for duty at the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee since March 1. Eight more are expected daily. These nurses replaced the seventeen nurses transferred from the Tuskegee unit to staff the veterans hospital at Kecaughtan, Va. Mrs. Freda T. Davis, who has spent a number of years at the Tuskgeee hospital, has been appointed head nurse in the Virginia setup.

The new nurses at the Tuskegee unit are: Misses Everlon Cook Gladys Brown, Thelma C. Cochram, Malissa B. Jones, Louise E. Lindsey, Nannie E. Coleman, Willie B. Glover, Alta M. Holman and Mrs. Ella L. M. Washington. The new arrivals have come from Freedsman's in Washington, from Detroit, Atlanta, Texas and Virginia.

Miss Olivetto A. Mason is head nurse at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital. Mrs. Julia Alexander is assistant head nurse. Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., is manager and he has an all-Negro personnel.

The nurses transferred to Kecoughtan, Va. are: Misses Malinda M. Randles, Juliette Williams, Lillie Belle O'Shields, Blanche M. Wilson, Dura S. Davis, Colene A. Coleman, Willie M. Dixon, Edith H. Demby, R. E. M. Chambers, Mrs. Hortense H. Dantzler, Mrs. Ruth P. Anderson, Mrs. Annie L. S. Guess, Mrs. Gertrude M. Morrow, Mrs. Pansy S. Ross, Mrs Freda T. Davis, Mrs Carrie B. Oliver, Mrs. Flora M. Lee.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 12, 1942

NEGROES LAUNCH HOSPITAL DRIVE

Opening of a campaign for $300,000 for construction and equipment of a 100-bed Negro hospital and nurses' home in Birmingham was voted Thursday night at a meeting of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., at the Smith & Gaston Funeral Home, 1530 Fifth Avenue, North, the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive director, announced.

First event will be a choral festival at the Municipal Auditorium Friday night, July 10, under the direction of W. J. Allen. Between 2,000 and 3,000 singers will participate, the spokesman said.

Memberships in the association will be sold at the choral festival, with all money received to go to the building fund, he said.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

A Great Objective

The Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County Friday night will open a great drive to raise $300,000 for the erection of a Negro hospital for Birmingham and this county. As part of the festival to be presented at the Municipal Auditorium, Mayor Cooper Green, County Health Officer George Denison, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Dr. C. B. Bray, who has done so much for Negroes at Acipco, and others will speak and give encouragement to this effort.

It seems wise to point out again—as this newspaper has previously done—that an undertaking of this nature is very difficult, as all must know, and that the attainment of the goal will necessitate the fullest cooperation and the most diligent and painstaking attention to each and every detail in connection with the pledging and raising of the required funds.

As to the objective itself, no one, surely, can be unaware of the great need for this hospital and the nurses' home which also is included in the plans. Negroes can get hospital treatment in Birmingham at excellent hospitals, but it is obvious that facilities for them are not nearly adequate.

This is an opportunity for the Negroes of this city and county to do something for themselves. And it is, too, an opportunity for white persons to contribute to a worth-while cause, one which, in the improvement of health standards, would in the long run be very beneficial to all citizens.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO HOSPITAL ACTION SPURRED

Drive For Funds Begins With Song Festival At Auditorium

Launching a campaign for $300,000 to build and equip a first-class Negro hospital in Birmingham, members of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., will meet at the Municipal Auditorium Friday. Doors will open at 7 p.m.

The drive will get underway with a song festival and special music will be furnished by the Acipco Band.

Speakers to appear on the program include Mayor Cooper Green, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Dr. George Denison, Jefferson County health officer; William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers of America; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the A. M. E. Church; Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church and president of the hospital association, and the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive director of the association.

Special seats will be reserved for white people, according to the executive director, who announced that tickets for the event have been placed on sale at the cigar counter at Pizitz.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

NEGROES TO LAUNCH HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN

The Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Assn., Inc., will launch a campaign to raise $300,000 to build and equip a modern hospital in the Birmingham area with a song festival to be presented tomorrow night at 7 o'clock in the Municipal Auditorium.

Speakers will include: Cooper Green, president of the City Commission; Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Dr. George Denison, Jefferson County health officer; William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers of America; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the A. M. E. Church; Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church and president of the hospital association, and the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive director of the association.

Special seats will be reserved for white patrons

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
July 29, 1942

PAY PLAN TO AID HOSPITAL DRIVE

Negro Employes Of Six Firms Accept Weekly Wage Deductions

A number of Negro employes of several business concerns of Birmingham have agreed to salary deductions which will serve as contributions to the proposed $300,000 Negro hospital and nurses' home in Birmingham, said Amos H. Carnegie, executive director of the hospital movement.

Each employe agreeing to the plan authorized his company to deduct $10 of his salary, at the rate of 50 cents a week, which entitles him to life membership in the hospital association.

The following concerns and establishments have cooperated in permitting the plan to be put into operation among their Negro employes: Birmingham Slag Company, Tutwiler Hotel, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News, Bankhead Hotel, Crane Company and the Molton Hotel, it was announced.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 7, 1942

Auditorium Meeting To Launch Campaign For Negro Hospital

Launching a campaign for $300,000 to build and equip a first-class Negro hospital in Birmingham, members of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., will meet at the Municipal Auditorium Friday.

The drive will get underway with a big song festival featuring one of the largest massed choruses ever assemled here. Directing the chorus will be W. J. Allen, who has presented choral groups on local radio programs in connection with the campaign.

Special music will be furnished by the Acipco Band.

Among those who will speak on the program will be Mayor Cooper Green, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church; Dr. George Denison, city-county health officer; William Mitch; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the A. M. E. Church; Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church and president of the hospital association, and the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive director of the association.

Special seats will be reserved for white people.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
THIS MORNING
BY
JOHN TEMPLE
GRAVES II

From Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, president of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, comes a letter of which we are proud: "The value of your article on the importance of a Negro hospital here is beyond any language at my command to describe," he writes. "It has done more already than anything else to create in white and black alike an appreciation of the great need. It was so clear and convincing that I have had many letters and calls over the telephone from white and black alike pledging their support."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 8, 1942

A Great Objective

The Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County Friday night will open a great drive to raise $300,000 for the erection of a Negro hospital for Birmingham and this county. As part of the festival to be presented at the Municipal Auditorium, Mayor Cooper Green, County Health Officer George Denison, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Dr. C. B. Bray, who has done so much for Negroes at Acipco, and others will speak and give encouragement to this effort.

It seems wise to point out again—as this newspaper has previously done—that an undertaking of this nature is very difficult, as all must know, and that the attainment of the goal will necessitate the fullest cooperation and the most diligent and painstaking attention to each and every detail in connection with the pledging and raising of the required funds.

As to the objective itself, no one, surely, can be unaware of the great need for this hospital and the nurses' home which also is included in the plans. Negroes can get hospital treatment in Birmingham at excellent hospitals, but it is obvious that facilities for them are not nearly adequate.

This is an opportunity for the Negroes of this city and county to do something for themselves. And it is, too, an opportunity for white persons to contribute to a worth-while cause, one which, in the improvement of health standards, would in the long run be very beneficial to all citizens.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 11, 1942

NEGRO HOSPITAL PLAN DISCUSSED

Mayor Green Is Speaker At Meeting Led By Bishop Shaw

Members of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., met Friday night at Municipal Auditorium and heard discussions and suggestions about the proposed $300,000 campaign to build, equip and operate a first-class Negro hospital in Birmingham.

Led by Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and president of the hospital association, the group of Negro citizens meeting at the auditorium heard Mayor Cooper Green, who cited the long-felt need for such a hospital, and gave a few suggestions for the basic organization of such an undertaking.

Mayor Green urged the association members to appoint a campaign treasurer, a man preferably connected with a bank, and who was bonded. Mayor Green also urged that an advisory committee of white people be named to work with the board of directors of the hospital association.

"You have a hard job ahead of you," Green said. "It must be started in the right way, and once started, must be carried out to a successful climax."

Bishop Shaw said that "we did not come here to build a hospital tonight, but we came to meet so we can begin to get started."

He said that the Negro citizens of Birmingham must not wait for someone else to do the job for them, but must get to work and do it themselves. He said that a tentative plan called for the funds collected to be put in government bonds until after the war, when materials needed for the hospital could be obtained. Other speakers were Dr. George Denison, Jefferson County health officer; Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, William Mitch, president of District 20 of the United Mine Workers of America; and Dr. C. B. Bray, medical director of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 23, 1942

Committee Of White Men Is Named To Aid Hospital For Negroes

Association Directors Plan Early Meeting With Advisory Board

Names of a committee of white men who will aid the movement to build the proposed Negro hospital for Negroes in Birmingham and Jefferson County are announced by the Negro Hospital Association of the city and state. They include:

Dr. George A. Denison, of the city health department; Charles F. Zukoski, vice president and trust officer, First National Bank; Don D. Campbell, Station WBRC; Dr. Harry Lee Jackson, F. D. McArthur, attorney and president of the city board of education; William Mitch, district president United Mine Workers of America; George A. Mattison, Jr., president Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; John H. Holcomb, president, Brittling Cafeteria.

Others are expected to be added to the advisory committee within a few days.

The association is anxious that the white and Negro citizens alike be acquainted with the progress made by the association toward raising the building fund. Negro directors will meet with the white advisory committee shortly to discuss plans for extending the work, especially along the lines of the life membership plan in which the cost is $10 for the individual.

More than 1,100 industrial workers already have signed as well as many workers in business houses to pay 50 cents weekly for 20 weeks for the membership. The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie and others have been selected by the association to make contacts with the various industries and business concerns employing Negroes.

Officers of the association are: Bishop B. G. Shaw, president; the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman Randall, second vice president; the Rev. M. Thornton, treasurer and Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, secretary.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 9, 1942

NEGRO HOSPITAL ACTION SPURRED

Drive For Funds Begins With Song Festival At Auditorium

Launching a campaign for $300,000 to build and equip a first-class Negro hospital in Birmingham, members of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., will meet at the Municipal Auditorium Friday. Doors will open at 7 p.m.

The drive will get underway with a song festival and special music will be furnished by the Acipco Band.

Speakers to appear on the program include Mayor Cooper Green, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Dr. George Denison, Jefferson County health officer; William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers of America; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the A. M. E. Church; Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church and president of the hospital association, and the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive director of the association.

Special seats will be reserved for white people, according to the executive director, who announced that tickets for the event have been placed on sale at the cigar counter at Pizitz.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 4, 1942

White Leaders To Aid Negro Hospital

An advisory committee of white leaders will work with the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association in its campaign for $300,000 to build a Negro hospital and nurses' some here, according to plans made Wednesday afternoon at an association meeting in the First Methodist Church.

Acting chairman of the advisory board will be Dr. George A. Denison, city and county health officer, who was one of several white leaders present at the meeting. Others were Dr. Harry Lee Jackson, Charles F. Zukoski, F. D. McArthur and Dr. Fred R. Chenault, pastor of the First Methodist.

Unanimous approval was given a motion by Dr. Chenault that the $300,000 campaign go forward at this time.

Plans for the drive were outlined by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive director of the association, who said that 1,500 persons had already been signed as life members of the hospital association.

Oscar W. Adams, speaking for the Negro group, declared that Negroes in Birmingham recognized immediate need for the hospital and would give full support to the campaign.

Presiding was Bishop B. G. Shaw, president of the Negro Hospital Association.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.
OCT 24 1942

Hospital Called Filthy; Negroes Fare Miserably

BIRMINGHAM.—Hillman Hospital, Jefferson county's medical center for the under-privileged, was exposed by *The Alabama News Digest*, local labor paper, as a "butcher-shop" in which student nurses are forced to work 14 hours a day and where patients die for lack of care amid filthy surroundings. The *Digest* asked a grand jury investigation.

In addition to their 14-hour workday, the nurses must attend classes each evening for one or two hours, and are not allowed off the hospital grounds on Mondays. On other days they have about a half-hour's freedom between the end of classes and a 10 pm deadline for being in their quarters. "Negroes say they are dismissed long before they have even begun to recover," the paper said. "Prisoners are chained to their beds and dying men brought to the emergency room after accidents are grilled by policemen."

25-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DR. BOUSFIELD CALLED 'UNCLE TOM' BY FLORY

APR 1 1 1942

Made Head Of Jim Crow Medical Unit He Promoted

Simultaneous with his appointment by the War Department as head of the jim crow medical unit at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with the title of lieutenant colonel, Dr. Midian O Bousfield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald fund, was attacked from two unrelated sources this week.

Both attacks are outgrowths of Dr. Bousfield's role in negotiations with the surgeon general's office in connection with the setting up of the 1,000-bed all-Negro-manned hospital unit which is to serve the jim crow division to be set up at Fort Huachuca.

APR 1 1 1942

Bousfield's appointment is said to have been a disappointment to Dr John B. West, youthful medical director of Chicago's Provident hospital and a Bousfield protege.

West, who faces being drafted since he is only 35 years old, admitted having been interested in being appointed to head-up the unit which is to serve the jim crow army division to be based at Fort Huachuca.

Though of the younger generation, he holds to the same Uncle Tom policy as Bousfield. While holding complete integration as an ultimate goal, he said he feels the jim crow unit to be a step in that direction.

"Take this unit as it stands," he advised, "and fight like hell for complete integration."

The first blast came from the fiery Ishmael Flory, field organizer for the National Negro Congress and member of the executive committee of the Chicago Industrial Union council.

Flory, in an exclusive statement to the Chicago Defender, Monday, hung the Uncle Tom label on Dr. Bousfield in holding him responsible for sabotaging the militant fight of Negroes for complete integration into the nation's war effort.

The second attack was made by a high ranking official of the National Medical association who charged him with using his position as chairman of the association's committee on procurement and assignment to defeat the aims of the organization and promote his personal interests.

Facing the new head of the jim crow medical unit is a session with the board of trustees of the National Medical association at Tuskegee institute, April 12-15 at which he will be called upon to explain why he recommended 60 of the 300 applications of medical men submitted to him for positions with the new all-Negro unit without consulting with other members of the committee on procurement and assignment of which he is chairman.

Bousfield as chairman of the NMA committee on procurement and assignment in helping to set up the jim crow unit is charged with misrepresenting the aims of the NMA. A reliable source informed the Chicago Defender that he influenced Dr. Robert Hedrick, chairman of the NMA board of trustees to appoint him as head of the committee under the impression that he would follow the association's policy.

Subsequent events are said to have proved embarrassing to Hedrick who is calling the meeting at Tuskegee next week.

Other members of the committee who were ignored by Bousfield are Drs. C. Hamilton Francis of Norfolk, Va.; A. M. Vaughn of St. Louis and Dean Dixon of Howard university.

Dr. Bousfield, who is one of the most widely known members of the medical profession in this country, said Monday that his appointment as head of the unit was a complete surprise to him.

He admitted, however, having sought an appointment as a member of the specialist corps which serves in an advisory capacity to the surgeon general.

Charges that he had acted without consulting other members of the committee on assignment and procurement were readily admitted by the doctor who is also medical director for the wealthy Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company.

Instead of being a bald usurpation of power, Dr. Bousfield explained that he was held personally responsible by the surgeon general's office for all appointments made in connection with the new unit and had been advised by responsible parties not to rely upon the judgment of others in his selection of the staff for the Fort Huachuaca project.

Flory, uncompromising foe of segregation, said Monday when informed of the appointment of Dr. Bousfield that the medic who is the only Negro member of the Chicago Board of Public Education, is one of the Race's most dangerous leaders.

The doctor, he pointed out, was instrumental along with Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, in working out plans for organizing the jim crow 99th pursuit squadron while the National Airmen's association and the Negro press were fighting for integration of Negro flyers in the United States Army air corps.

APR 1 1 1942

The jim crow medical unit for which he is also largely responsible, he said, knocked the bottom out of the NMA's drive for integration into the Army medical corps.

Continuing, he said, "It seems there are forces in high places who in their approach to the Negro are still doing business as usual by selecting old style Negro leaders who border on the character of Uncle Tom.

"Such Negroes," he continued, "are used to foist jim crowism on the Negro people. In these days when there is such great need of unity to win the war, the selection of Dr. Bousfield and the establishment of such units cannot serve the war effort.

"Negroes are more and more repudiating such stratagems and leadership as Dr. Bousfield represents. He cannot unite the Negro people around jim crow army units.

"The cheap ambitions of Dr. Bousfield and his ilk who use jim crow in order that they may be the big fish in the stew are reprehensible and are not contributing to the all-out effort to win the war."

The new medical unit has met with bitter opposition from Negro medical men throughout the country, although many of draft age are using it as an avenue to escape being assigned into menial tasks in the army.

A high ranking officer of the NMA who has been in the foreground of the association's fight against segregation characterized it as a "back-door handout to forestall the aggressive fight of the NMA for complete integration."

Plans for the selection of the physicians who are to make up the staff of the station hospital to serve the new Negro division are proceeding rapidly.

APR 1 1 1942

The names of the group from which the first contingent of 32 doctors will be selected, have already been sent to Washington.

There were 300 applications of physicians and dentists. There are places for only four of the latter. Dentists' names were cleared through Dean Dixon of Howard University Dental school, a member of the committee.

A larger number of names was submitted than will be used in this first unit for several reasons, it was said. Some men, not receiving the rank for which they have hopes, that of major or captain, may refuse assignment; others may not pass the physical examination.

The distribution geographically is said to represent what is happening in medical education among Negroes, with the exception of New York City where the local medical society went on record against the establishment of the unit because it was to be all-Negro. Most of the men are from the north and most from the larger cities.

Of the colored medical schools Howard has a larger reuresentation than Meharry.

There were 25 or 30 applications from nurses but these were turned over to the Natonal Association of Colored Graduate nurses, with offices in New York. Mrs. Mable K. Staupers, executive secretary.

There are a number of young physicians who finished the training school at the experimental medical training school at Carlisle, Pa., who are proceeding to Fort Huachuca immediately. These for the most part will occupy junior positions in the set-pp.

The areas from which the doctors were selected are as follows: Chicago 10; Washington, D.C. 9; Philadelphia 8; St. Louis 7; Nashville 3; Baltimore 2; Kansas City, Mo. 2; Durham, N. C. 2; Cleveland 1; New York City 1; Boston 1; Atlanta 1; Tuskegee 1; Passaic, N. J. 1; Columbus, Ga. 1; Leavenworth, Kansas 1; Detroit 1; Mansfield, O. 1; Charlottesville, Va. 1; Shaw, Miss. 1; Los Angeles 1; Roanoke, 1; Petersburg, Va. 1; Oskaloosa, Iowa, 1.

The schools from which they came are: Howard university, Meharry Medical college; University of Illinois, Harvard university, Rush Medical college, University of Pennsylvania, Ohio State university, Temple university, University of Minnesota, Indiana university, University of Chicago; Hahnemann Medical college and University of Iowa.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CITIZENS PAY TRIBUTE TO DR. BOUSFIELD

400 Attend Farewell Dinner For Army Medical Head

JUN 1 3 1942

Four hundred citizens gathered at the Parkway ballroom Friday night at a farewell testimonial dinner to Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, recently commissioned Lieut. Colonel as head of the hospital unit at Fort Huachuca. The affair opened with the colonel and his aides of the DuSable R.O.T.C. escorting Bousfield to his seat, the procession marching to a tune composed by Dr. William Giles. The entire audience stood while Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt Montousya sang the national anthem. Tributes were paid to the civic services of Dr. Bousfield by Commissioner Wendell E. Green, Dr. A. B. Terrell of the Cook County Physicians association and Mrs. Fannie Baxter, president of the Chicago Northern District Federation of Colored Women's clubs. Edwin E. Embree of the Rosenwald Foundation reviewed the work of Dr. Bousfield with the Foundation, James B. McCahey, represented the Chicago Board of Education which Bousfield is a member, Fred B. Hoeler of the Joint Army and Navy

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 77

Welfare association and T. K. Gibson, Asst. Civilian Aide to the War Department, brought greetings from the War Department.

Dr. Bousfield was introduced by Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., and in the course of his remarks, Bousfield condemned all of the evils which flow from the restrictive covenant. Marshall Field, III, pledged that the program of Dr. Bousfield calling for the extension of the use of nurses and other medical aides while a large portion of the medical profession was in the army would be carried out if he was able to muster support to this necessary war time measure.

Over 150 letters and telegrams were received including one from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, congratulating Dr. Bousfield on his activities in behalf of education and health among Negroes to date. Miss Willa Brown, presented a scroll with the signatures of 100 civilian flyers who had benefited from Bousfield's interest in providing training for Negro flyers. Lawrence Young gave the newly commissioned Colonel an army kit and Dr. Reginald Smith presented him with a wrist watch, the former in behalf of St. Edmond's church and the latter from the citizens committee. Flowers were presented to Mrs. Bousfield by Mrs. Mamie Edmondson before the conclusion of a program which brought together a large number of the city's leaders.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Staff Surgeon To Control Units In Reorganization

SEP 26 1942

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Sept. 24—Lieutenant Colonel M. O. Bousfield and other supervisors of the all-Negro medical set-up here, have been relieved of direct administrative control of their work, in a sweeping reorganization of the Corps Area Service Commands by the War Department.

This reorganization gives the post at Fort Huachuca the new title of 1922 Service Command of the 9th Corps Area. The plan is designed to obtain maximum efficiency during the war crisis and to centralize control under the general supervision of the staff personnel, according to the War Department.

SEP 26 1942

COL. MAYNARD SETS POLICY

In the new reorganization, Col. E. B. Maynard, white, who is post surgeon, will now have direct administrative authority over Lieutenant Colonel Bousfield, who is in charge of the colored Station Hospital No. 1.

Colonel Maynard will act in the same capacity over Station Hospital No. 2, which is the all-white unit.

Since Colonel Maynard is Lieutenant Colonel Bousefield's superior officer both by seniority and ranking, the final say-so in all decisions from now on will be made by Maynard.

DENTAL UNIT AFFECTED

SEP 26 1942

The same ruling applies to the line of authority in the dental division in that Major Ralph B. Teabeau, who supervises dental work in Hospital No. 1, is now administratively responsible to E. V. Stackpool, supervisor of white dentistry, who outranks Teabeau in that he is a Lieutenant Colonel.

These changes were effected when the 1922 Service Command order became active. All medical and dental units are now organized in this manner under the new set-up, because of the decrees of the table of organization for this Corps Area, of which Fort Huachuca is a part.

SEP 26 1942

Speculation again becomes rife in Negro circles as to the advisability of the initial establishment of a segregated hospital, since by this most recent move, the authority for control of the unit is out of the Negro army personnel hands.

25-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ARIZONA

Medical Trustees Blast Bousfield At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—As a rebuke for his "dictatorial" actions in helping to establish the jim crow army hospital unit at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the board of trustees of the National Medical association meeting here last week removed Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, as chairman of the Emergency Defense committee and the Committee on Procurement and Assignment. APR 25 1942

The action was no surprise to the many doctors attending the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, here for only the week before the Chicago Defender exclusively predicted such action in a story announcing the appointment of Dr. Bousfield as colonel of the jim crow medical unit which will be attached to the all-Negro division to the set up at the famous Arizona army post.

Chief charges made against Dr. Bousfield were that he ignored "the established channel such as the subcommittee on procurement and assignment set up to handle the negotiations" between the surgeon general's office and the NMA, and the "back door" methods he employed in helping to establish the unit.

The action came in spite of a defense of the jim crow project and Dr. Bousfield's conduct made by Dr. John A. Kenny, secretary-treasurer of the clinical society.

In an address which linked him definitely with the Race's "Uncle Tom" faction, Dr. Kenny declared that it is "inconsistent for any of us who are members of the National Medical association to oppose efforts that have a tendency to elevate rather than degrade the Negro doctor."

Continuing, he said, "Thus far in this war, if my knowledge is correct, provision is made to use all of our professional talent in higher brackets than privates. Would you block such a move because it is not the whole loaf?"

APR 25 1942

"We are making progress," he informed his listeners. "Let's keep our foot on the ground. Pay less attention to newspaper headlines of a sensational nature . . . Accept with thanks the new hospital and use it to its fullest possibilities."

Dr. Kenny's address found favor with doctors who are looking to the jim crow hospital unit to save them from the draft or provide them with lucrative jobs and coveted titles in exchange for their rights as American citizens.

Others, however, roundly condemned the project in principal and left the meeting with contempt for the hat-in-hand attitude so evident here.

The trustees' statement declared that transactions between the surgeon general's office and Dr. Bousfield were carried on without the knowledge or consent of the association. APR 25 1942

It rejected Dr. Bousfield's explanation that "there was not time to consult with the other members" and reminded him that telephones, telegraph and even air mail facilities are still accessible.

In part the board's statement read:

"For Dr. Bousfield to take entire responsibility on himself in the selection of the medical personnel, without consultation with the delegated authorities of the organization which he represented, was dictatorial. Several men are less likely to make grievous errors from their combined judgement than a single individual who has had no active professional or hospital administration experience." APR 25 1942

Continuing, the board pointed out "the grave danger facing the official staff of the unit, in that, there have been, according to Dr. Bousfield, no medical officers recommended who are in active military service, or who had sufficient military medical training. Army paper, routine, etc., are complicated. The unit should have the benefit of some of the experienced medical officers now on active duty in the army now. There are several majors in the Medical Corps of our group who have received advanced army medical training and who could be used to guide and balance the new unit.

"The Board of Trustees is desirous of promoting the loyalty the welfare and the morale of not only the Negro professionals, but of the entire racial group.

"In order to accomplish this, the Board requested that in all future dealings with any representative group of our citi

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Doctors Enroute To Ft. Huachuca

MAY 17 1942

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The physicians who are to assume posts as commissioned officers in the medical unit of the 93rd division, have received a new order, Lt. Col. Midian O. Bousfield, commander of the unit, said here Friday. Instead of commissioning the men and assembling them at one point whence they would all proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., they are being sent forward as rapidly as they are approved.

The entire group of 32 doctors is expected to be in camp by June 1, Dr. Bousfield said although the hospital in which they are to work has not been completed and it will be some time before it is finished The doctors are being uniformed, finger printed and put through the usual routine requirements.

Maj. Hugh Simmons of Freedmen's hospital and Lt. Rotan Lee also of Washington, are driving through the country. Maj. Maurice Shaw, Capt. Clarence Jamison, Lt. Joseph H. Mitchell, all of Provident hospital, Chicago, entrained Monday. Lt. Kenneth Fletcher of St. Louis also has left for Huachuca. MAY 17 1942

It is said that a surprising number of the 60 doctors whose names were originally submitted failed to pass the medical tests.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

N. M. A. Repudiates Dr. Bousfield's Work For Army Medicos

APR 26 1942
APR 25 1942

TUSKEGEE—The National Medical Associatoin repudiated the efforts of Dr. M. A. Bousfield in requesitioning doctors for the base hospital at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, last Wednesday.

The action took place through the Board of Trustees and the group reiterated its stand against segregation of any sort.

The group also took a slam at Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary-treasurer of John A. Andrew Clinical Society, who rapped the NMA.

Dr. Kenney said: "It is inconsistent for any of us who are members of the National Medical Association to oppose efforts that have a tendency to elevate rather than degrade the Negro doctor."

The Board stated that Dr. Kenney ignored a rule of the NMA that none of its officials should make unofficial statements.

APR 25 1942

In a statement issued to the president the Surgeon General and the press, the members of the Board of Trustees, National Medical Association, censured the action of Dr. M. O. Bousfield for the methods used in the establishment of the Station Hospital at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Firstly: because of the "back door" methods used in its establishment. According to Dr. Bousfield's admission, all orders were issued either in long hand writing, on no official stationery, or else were given verbally.

Secondly: Dr. Bousfield and these same army officials ignored the established channel, such as the sub-committee of Procurement and Assignment, and the Defense Committee of the National Medical Association, and dealt with Dr. Bousfield as an individual. The advancement of the Negro professionals has been due to the two year efforts of the National Medical Association officials through the Liaison Committee, to create greater opportunities for the allied Negro professionals. Dr. Bousfield was well informed of this and knew that even the Procurement and Assignment Committee of the National Government, was due to these efforts. He realized the necessity of organization support because he sought further official recognition from the National Medical Association and secured his appointment as Chairman of the Emergency Defense Committee of the National Medical Association.

Having done this, he repudiated the natural implication that such an appointment involved, viz, the consultation and advice of the other members of the committee.

The Board heard Dr. Bousfield's statement that "there was not time to consult with the other members" and rejected this as unsatisfactory because long distance telephone calls or telegrams or air mail letters had ample time to reach the other members, who could have shared the responsibility in this serious situation, with its far reaching implications, that affects the honor and lives of every Negro professional.

APR 25 1942

For Dr. Bousfield to take entire responsibility on himself in the selection of the medical personnel, without consultation with the delegated authorities of the organization which he represnted, was dictatorial. Several men are less likely to make grievous errors from their combined judgment than a single individual who has had no active professional or hospital administration experience.

The Board pointed out the grave danger facing the official staff of the unit in that there have been, according to Dr. Bousfield, no medical officers recommended who are in active military service, or who had sufficient military medical training. Army paper, routine, etc., are complicated. The unit should have the benefit of some of the experienced medical officers now on active duty in the army now. There are several majors in the Medical Corps of our group who have received advanced army medical training and who could be used to guide and balance the new unit.

The Board of Trustees is desirous of promoting the loyalty, the welfare and the morale of not only the Negro professionals, but of the entire racial group.

APR 25 1942

In order to accomplish this the Board requested that in all future dealings with any representative group of our citizens, open discussion and open covenants, openly arrived at, replace the policy of "back door covenant", secretly arrived at with some single hand-picked individual. If this is done, there will be a united response from the mass and the file of our group who will always insist upon fair dealings. Further, the government will be certain to secure the best qualified men for every position. The material is abundant. Its selection should be fair and impartial.

All previous adjustments and setups have been made after consulting the official representatives of the American Medical Association, who have consulted, in turn, with the National Medical Association. The present departure from this method and the ignoring of the National Medical Association's officials with regard to a matter so vitally concerning the health and welfare of our soldiers causes apprehension. We submit that it is necessary to advise with the representatives of organizations before such arrangements are complete in order to secure the success of the Negro in not only the field of medicine but in all other services.

Dr. Bousfield was replaced as chairman of the Emergency Defense Committee of the National Medical Association.

The Board felt that since Dr. Bousfield is in the military service that another representative from the National Medical Association should replace him on the Procurement and Assignment Committee of the National Government, in order to represent the organized body of medicine of our group.

(Signed)

CLARENCE H. PAYNE, M.D.
Chicago, Illinois.
W. G. Alexander, M.D., Orange, N. J.
W. D. Mormon, M.D., St. Louis, Mo
J. G. Gathing, M.D., Houston, Texas.
L. M. Hill, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.
H. E. Lee M.D., President.
R. M. Hedrick, M.D., Chairman, Board of Trustees.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Bousfield Heads Army M. D.'s Staff

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. M. O. Bousfield, insurance company executive and member of the Chicago Board of Education, has been selected to head the staff of the station hospital for the separate colored division at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, it was reported here this week.

Three hundred physicians and dentists scattered throughout the country have made applications, out of which 60 named have been submitted for consideration. Thirty-two of that number will be finally selected.

MAR 28 1942

Only one New Yorker was listed and he is Dr. Lowell Wormley, of the Bronx, attached to Harlem Hospital. The Manhattan Central Medical Association, comprising some 200 of New York City's doctors recently went on record as strongly opposing the separate division hospital.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DR. M. O. BOUSFIELD NAMED MEDICAL HEAD AT HUACHUA

The long expected appointment of Dr. Midian O. Bousfield to head the medical and nursing unit at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was announced this week by the army medical department at Washington.

Informed sources said Dr. Bousfield, who will be commissioned as a lieutenant colonel, has already organized most of the unit and selected his staff, some of whom are now stationed at Fort Huachuca.

Among the Chicago physicians to be associated with Dr. Bousfield in Arizona are Dr. Maurice Shaw, Dr. Harold Thatcher, Dr. J. Mitchell and Dr. John B. West, head physician at Provident hospital, and a protege of Dr. Bousfield. Each staff member will receive an army commission.

When the unit is completed the staff will consist of more than 30 doctors, and approximately 70 nurses.

MAY 31 1942

Dr. Bousfield, besides his note as a physician, has long been identified with civic affairs in the community. He was appointed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly to a post on the Chicago school board in 1940.

The term of office for the school board membership is not due to expire until April 30, 1944. It is expected that Dr. Bousfield will resign his post and make way for another Negro appointee.

MAY 31 1942

He is medical director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, medical director for Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, a director of the Chicago Urban League, and prominent in the affairs of the National Medical association.

Mrs. Maudelle Brown Bousfield, principal of Wendell Phillips senior high school, is the wife of the new lieutenant-colonel. They have one daughter, Maudelle, a teacher in the public schools.

Friends of the physician are planning a farewell testimonial dinner in his honor Friday, June 5, at 8 p. m., in the elaborate surroundings of the Parkway ballroom.

Among those making up the committee of honor for the banquet are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wife of the President; Bishop John A. Gregg, senior bishop of the African Methodist church; Marshall Field III, publisher of the New York newspaper PM and the Chicago Sun; Edwin Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; James B. McCahey, president of the Chicago Board of Education; Dr. Mary McLeod, frequently referred to as the First Lady of the Negro race; and Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, and chairman of the President's committee on Fair Employment Practices, and Mr. William Harrison of the Grand Hotel.

25-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ARIZONA

War Dept. To Establish Complete Hospital Unit At Ft. Huachuca. Ariz.

MAR 21 1942

The War department has plans for the development of a complete hospital unit to be located at Fort Huachuca, to be staffed with Negro physicians who will be drawn from both the reserve corps and from civil life and who will be in command positions bear the highest military rank which Negro medical men have ever attained in the army.

The list of needed personnel calls for 16 majors, 11 captains and 10 lieutenants in the medical corps; for three majors, a captain and lieutenant in the dental corps; and six medical administrative officers. In addition, there will be 70 nurses and 370 enlisted men.

For the first time in the history of the United States army, Negro medical professionals will be admitted on the basis of their ability, given adequate rank and the opportunity to do full work in keeping with their training. In World War I, Negro doctors were in fact mere first aid attendants.

None got above the rank of captain with the exception of Maj. J. H. Ward, who received his majority in rather oblique fashion and not because the medical corps in general wished him to have it.

From the majors inducted into this new unit, three will be advanced to lieutenant colonel and one to colonel.

The opening created by the army through the surgeon general's office comes as a direct result of the agitation which has been carried on by the National Medical association. It will be a completely separate unit, stationed with the all-Negro division at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, chairman of the sub-committee of the National Medical association Procurement and Assignment service, who made the announcement after a conference with the surgeon general, pointed out the new unit is a victory for the protest against exclusion of Negro doctors.

Negro physicians will be selected on the same basis that white physicians were selected. There has been some misapprehension, Dr. Bousfield said, because doctors felt that unless they were members of the National Medical association, the American Medic association or their state, or c or county bodies, that they not be eligible.

"That is not true," ufield reported, "medical men join regardless of their affilia s or lack of them."

Colored physicians who are within the draft age or who are interested in joining the armed forces are requested to write immediately to Dr. M. O. Bousfield, chairman, Committee on Negro Health, Procurement and Assignment service, 4901 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The entire complement of physicians must be passed upon and their names submitted immediately. At the beginning there will be no rank above that of major. Promotions from this rank to the grades above occur after six month's satisfactory discharge of duties.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Doctors Here Open Fight Against Establishment Of Negro Hospital At Ft. Huachuca Army Reservation

In an emergency meeting held at the Aesculapian Club, 44 Edgecombe avenue, Friday, 125 members of the Manhattan Central Medical Society gave endorsement to the society's militant fight against the discriminatory policies of the United States Army, and condemned the proposed plan to establish a jim crow hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The meeting called by Dr. Geo. D. Cannon, president, heard Dr. M. F. Bousefield, of Chicago, Ill., chairman of Committee on Negro Health of the Rosenwald Foundation and of the Procurement and Assignment Service, tell of the government's plan to establish the Negro base hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with vacancies for some 32 Negro doctors on the staff with army commissions ranking from Colonel down to First Lieutenant.

Numerous and spirited objections were voiced at the meeting and doctors present pledged that there would be no volunteers from New York willing to enlist in the Army under those circumstances.

(The New York Age learned on Monday that one of the doctors on Monday had been offered a commission as Lieutenant Colonel if he would immediately leave the city and proceed to Fort Huachuca. While refusing to allow his name to be used ,he nevertheless indicated that he had received a long distance call from Chicago and had turned down the offer. The doctor, incidentally, if drafted would enter the Army with the rank of First Lieutenant.)

After Dr. Lucien M. Brown, chairman of the Society's executive committee, had summarized the feeling of the doctors here against the proposed setup, Dr. George D. Cannon, president, and Dr. Arthur C. Logan, secretary on behalf of the society dispatched the following telegram to Surgeon-General James C. Magee of the U. S. Army; Archibald MacLeish, director of OFF; Dr. Frank H. Lahey, president, AMA, and Theodore F. Berry, liason officer, Group Morale, OFF:

"Manhattan Central Medical Society representing all Negro physicians of New York City, is unalterably opposed to continuation of discriminatory policies of armed forces and entire defense effort. We insist on full integration in all institutions. Only through the abolition of discriminatory practices can the effective force of 14 million American citizens be utilized in the common fight. Especially do we protest the establishment of any jim crow hospital units by the War Department. We insist on recognition as physicians, not segregation as Negro physicians. We are more than anxious to serve the country, but demand that we have a democracy for which to work and fight."

Dr. Petioni Opposed

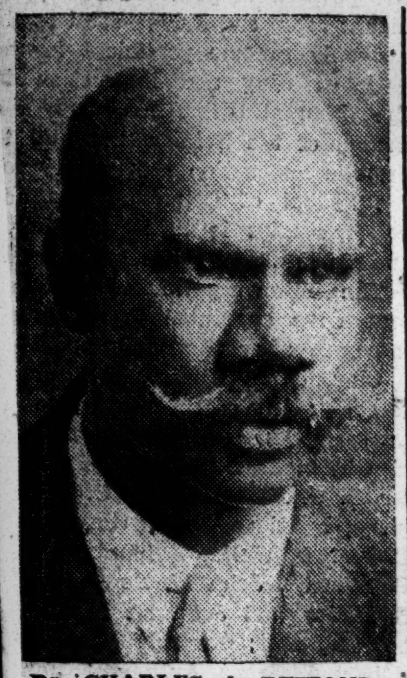
While the greater majority of doctors were in full agreement with the telegram, Dr. Charles A. Petioni, expressed opposition to the plan in a talk with a reporter from The New York Age.

Dr. Petioni branded the Society's attitude as "short-sighted" and said that the establishment of the hospital, even if it was a jim crow hospital, would open opportunities for Negro physicians who are now denied them. He said that in his opinion it was far better for 32 Negro doctors to staff a Negro hospital and receive the experience and opportunities to perform service, than for no Negro Doctor being allowed to work in a hospital.

"Doctors don't kick about a jim crow Howard or Meharry Medical College; they don't refuse to go there to study their profession, so

why should they refuse to serve in a jim crow hospital which is better than no hospital at all?, Dr. Petioni concluded.

On Opposite Sides In Medical Controversy



Dr. CHARLES A. PETIONI

Dr. GEORGE M. CANNON

SPEED ACTION TO SELECT DOCTORS FOR HUACHUCA UNIT

Pittsburg Courier

CHICAGO, Apr. 9—(ANP)—Plans for the selection of the physicians who are to make up the staff of the station hospital to serve the new Negro division to be established at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., are poceeding rapidly.

The country has been combed for outstanding men in various fields of the age and calibre whom it was felt could pass the physical examinations required, and ANP is able to report that the names of the group from which the first contigent of 32 doctors will be selected have already been sent to Washington.

60 NAMES SUBMITTED

The group which was chosen by the procurement and assignment committee of the National Medical Association is widely scattered geographically Chicago with Provident hospital staff, comprising many of the foremost doctors of the country, was drawn upon most heavily, ten doctors having been selected from this city. Washington was next with nine and Philadelphia, third, with eight. Sixty names were submitted out of which the 32 will be selected.

There were 300 applications of dentists. There are places for only four of the latter. Dentists' names were cleared through Dean Dixon of Howard University Dental School, a member of the committee.

The procedure was for the procurement and assignment committee of the National Medical association, of which Dr. M. O. Bousfield is chairman, to select the physicians, clearing them with a similar committee of the American Medical association, after which they were sent to the office of the surgeon-general of the army.

TRAINING, EXPERIENCE, BASIS OF SELECTION

The distribution geographically is said to represent what is happening in medical education among Negroes, with the exception of New York City where the local medical society went on record against the establishment of the unit because it was to be all-Negro. Most of the men are from the north and most from the larger cities. This is because the general opportunities for training and hospital experience have been greater in the north and in the cities than elsewhere. Of the colored medical schools Howard has a larger representation than Meharry, largely for the reason that its graduates are centered along the eastern seaboard it was pointed out.

The basis of selection was purely upon professional attainments, medical training, hospital affiliation and general experience. Membership in the National Medical, the American medical or the county medical associations had no weight in the selections. It was sought to prevent leaving any communities without an adequate supply of practitioners.

DR. BOUSFIELD TO HUACHUCA

Pittsburg Courier

APR 25 1942

CHICAGO, Apr. 9—Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of Rosenwald Fund, to head new station hospital at Fort Huachuca, say reliable reports unconfirmed as yet by War Department. He will enter as Lieutenant Colonel and select the professional personnel. Later, he is to become a colonel after the preliminary training of the unit.

BLASTS CRITICS OF NMA

APR 25 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

Tells Tuskegee Meeting Progress Is Being Made.

(ANP)—Declaring that it is "inconsistent for any of us who are members of the National Medical Association to oppost efforts that have a tendency to elevate rather than degrade the Negro doctor," Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary-treasury of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, blasted critics of the planned base hospital at Fort Huachuca in a speech before the clinic Wednesday on "The Negro Doctor and the Defense Program."

What has taken place in the NMA since 1923 when the stalwart Drs. Dumas, Cannon, Alexander and Plummer espoused the cause of the Negro doctor before President Coolidge and Gen. Hines for a separate, if you please, facility for the Negro veterans of World War I, here at Tuskegee?" he asked. 'Did Kenney and others degrade the NMA and the Negro medical profession generally when they supported such a proposition? We fought for it. We got it! Here it is—a five million dollar institution, built and sponsored by federal funds, headed by our own Dr. E. H. Dibble, staffed from top to bottom by Negroes; 1,600 patients and some 500 employees, a beautiful, charming spot where Negro doctors and nurses have the privilege of caring for their own disabled soldiers and developing untrammelled their professional talents.

'Have we so soon forgotten that this same NMA has been protesting that Negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists were ushered into World War I as privates? Thus far in this war, if my knowledge is correct, provision is made to use all of our professional talent in higher brackets than privates. Would you block such a move because it is not the whole loaf? Would it not be better to use this as a stepping stone to that higher prize to which we aspire than to block it, and have our men drafted as privates.

OBJECTS TO BIAS POLICY

'Some of us believe that we are right in our attitude on this so-called jim crow matter. We are making progress. If the veterans administration here had not been an outstanding success, do any of us believe that this $2,000,000 air base would have been located here?

'Certainly, I, as is true of other self-respecting Negroes, deprecate that short-sighted policy practiced in some degree in all parts of the United States to the effect that I shall not sit here, or ride there, or that I shall not eat at that table, or shall not enter at this door, all because of a different shade in my color. However, as I have said above, big things move slowly."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Denounce Okay on Army Unit

Say Physicians Violated Terms Of Constitution

CHICAGO. —(By Wire) —Dr. R. M. Hedrick, chairman of the board of trustees of the National Medical association, revealed in a statement here Monday, April 20, that the board adopted a resolution censuring Dr. M. O. Bousfield at the Tuskegee meeting held April 15.

The board reaffirmed its stand against segregation, Dr. Hedrick said. The statement continued, "Dr. Kenney turned a flip-flop contrary to the action of the legal representatives of the N.M.A. He violates our constitution which denies any official the right to make a statement contrary to a policy adopted by the constituted authority. We therefore repudiate his statement released by ANP to you."

The statement of Dr. Kenney referred to appears in the following article:

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP) — Declaring that it is "inconsistent for any of us who are members of the National Medical association to oppose efforts that have a tendency to elevate rather than degrade the Negro doctor," Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary-treasurer of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, blasted critics of the planned base hospital at Fort Huachuca in a speech before the clinic Wednesday on "The Negro Doctor and the Defense Program."

INSIDE THE ARMY

Who's Who Of Negro Medicine Makes Fort Huachuca Hospital 'Best Anywhere'

By ENOC P. WATERS

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.—The peerless reputation of the superb Negro physicians at Fort Huachuca's Station Hospital No. 1 has spread over the entire Southwest countryside.

From as far away as 500 miles white officers, their wives and families and men from other army posts and cities come to Station No. 1 for treatment though other medical service is provided for them.

A revenue agent working on the Mexican border somehow heard about the ability of the doctors here and got leave from his job so as to make the trip here for treatment.

Who's Who On Staff

Heading up the surgical department are Majors Roscoe C. Giles and Maurice M. Shaw, both high ranking men in the profession as surgeons.

In medicine are Majors Wilbur Strickland of Philadelphia; Harold W. Thatcher of Chicago and Arthur H. Simmons of Washington, D. C. Thatcher, incidentally, is regarded as the second ranking dermatologist in the nation.

Major Phillip T. Johnson of Washington, D. C., who is outstanding in his field of orthopedics, heads the physio-therapy department here.

Major Rafael Hernandez of Meharry medical college, Nashville, Tenn., also widely recognized for his skill, is in charge of the nervous and mental diseases.

Major John B. West, who has done outstanding work in New York and Chicago in the field of public health, is in the administrative office and in addition is Venereal Disease Control Officer.

Major Ralph B. Teaubeau, undeniably a leader in his field, heads up the dental department.

Major De Haven Hinkson of Philadelphia, who set up the base hospital at the Tuskegee Air Force Flying school is executive admitting officer for the institution.

No less distinguished in their field are First Lts. Susan E. Freeman of Stratford, Conn., and Mary L. Petty of Chicago, who head up the hand picked corps of nurses.

The Medical Detachment, which provides the institution with medical, surgical, dental and laboratory technicians, ward attendants and ward masters, is headed by Capt. Ora B. Saunders, a man of 29 years army experience who formerly served as personnel officer in charge of civilian employes at the hospital, then as postal officer and later as adjutant.

Working under all these officers are others highly regarded by their fellows in their fields and many of whom have held executive positions in other institutions before coming here.

An army officer's wife who had been under care of physicians for 20 years for a skin ailment was cured by one of the staff in a few weeks.

"Best Anywhere"

A white doctor in Philadelphia wrote an army officer to suggest that he have one of the doctors here operate on his wife rather than send her East. "Those fellows are the best to be found anywhere," he advised.

Two soldiers, injured in an automobile accident several hundred miles from the fort, refused the medical treatment in a nearby hospital and waited until doctors from Huachuca arrived to treat them.

Were it not that only army personnel and relatively few persons are eligible for admittance to the hospital, it would be constantly overcrowded.

As it is, steps are being taken to enlarge the hospital and before the end of the year, it is expected that several hundred more beds will be added to the present total.

The work the doctors are doing here in breaking down racial taboos by making sheer ability and performance outweigh prejudice cannot be discounted.

Here is a list of the men who head up the various departments of Station Hospital, No. 1 at Fort Huachuca and a brief biographical sketch of each. Each of the men listed below holds the rank of major.

Medicine

Harold Thatcher, native of Kansas City, Kans., A.B., M.D. University of Minnesota, advanced study, University of Chicago, New York university, Fellow Department of Dermatology, University of Chicago, head of department of dermatology, Provident hospital; associate, Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, world famous dermatologist for five years.

Wilbur Strickland, native of Philadelphia; A.B. Lincoln university, (Pa.); M. D., Howard University Medical School; attending physician in medicine and chief of metabolic and gastro-intestinal section, Mercy and Douglass hospitals; former president, Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and Allied Sciences.

Arthur H. Simmons, native of Washington, D. C.; undergraduate studies, Howard and Harvard universities; M.D., Howard university; interneship, attending physician, outpatient medical clinic, chief of staff, outpatient medical clinic, visiting physician indoor service, lectrocardiologist, chief of physical therapy, director of clinics, acting medical officer, tuberculosis annex, Freedman's hospital.

Executive Officer

John B. West, native of Washington, D. C.; B.S., M.D., Howard university; master of public health, Harvard university; fellow, American Public Health association; Kappa Mu, honorary undergraduate fraternity; Kappa Pi, honorary medical fraternity; member, President's Committee on National Nutrition; member Health Education Planning committee of American Public Health association; commissioner of health, Addis Abbaba, Ethiopian; medical officer, Veterans hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; consulting sanitary engineer and epidemiologist, Macon county, Ala.; district health officers, New York City; medical director, Provident hospital; principal assistant bureau of chief, Chicago Board of Health.

This is the second of a series of articles written by Enoc P. Waters Jr., of the Chicago Defender staff, on his observations and experiences while visiting army camps. In addition to his report on Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the Defender will publish stories he wrote of his experiences at Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Des Moines, Ia.

Orthopedics

Phillip T. Johnson, native of Washington, D. C.; B.S., M.D., Howard university; studied under Drs. Curtis Lee Hall and John Allen Tolbert, noted orthopedists; chief orthopedic section, Freedman's hospital; associate professor of orthopedic surgery, Howard university; member executive committee, District of Columbia chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; orthopedic consultant, National Selective Service.

Nervous, Mental Diseases

Rafael Hernandez, native of Puerto Rico; pre-med and pharmacy, University of Puerto Rico; M.D. Meharry Medical college; studied mental and nervous diseases, Columbia university; professor of nervous and mental diseases, Meharry Medical college; chief of bureau of psychiatric service, George W. Hubbard, hospital; head of department of anatomy, Meharry Medical college; L.L.B., Kent College of Law, Nashville, Tenn.; admitted to Tennessee bar; special study of mental-legal problems; B.S., Tennessee A. and I. college; fellow, American Psychiatric association; diplomat, American board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Surgery

Roscoe C. Giles, native of Albany, N. Y.; M.D., Cornell university; advance study, University of Vienna (Rosenwald fellow); first Negro admitted to American Board of Surgery; attending surgeon, Provident hospital; ex-president, National Medical association; chairman, special defense committee, NMA.

Maurice Shaw, native of Chicago; A.B., M.D., University of Illinois; advance study, Kansas City hospital No. 2; resident in pathology, Kansas City hospital, No. 2; five year residency in surgery, Provident hospital; admitted to Sigma Xi fraternity for experimental work on dog's heart; associate attending surgeon, Provident hospital.

Executive Admitting Officer

De Haven Hinkson, native of Philadelphia; A.B., M.D., University of Pennsylvania; advance study, operative surgery, University of Pennsylvania; Barnes Foundation fellow in pelvic surgery at University of Paris and University of Vienna; staff member, Philadelphia General, Mercy and Douglas hospitals; 365th field hospital, 92nd division, World War I; Ft. Bragg station hospital; established station hospital, Tuskegee Air Corps Flying school.

Dentistry

Ralph B. Tearbeau, native of Keokuk, Iowa; A.B., University of Iowa; D.D.S., Howard university; advanced study, Los Angeles clinics; 1st lieutenant, dental corps, U. S. Army, Camp Dodge, Ia., and Fort Wayne, Mich., World War I; dental examiner, U. S. Veteran's bureau Chicago; dental surgeon, Negro employes, Santa Fe railroad system; chief clinician, board of public education, St. Louis.

Other medical officers at the hospital are as follows:

Medicine

Capts. James F. Brown, Lake Charles, La.; Henry R. Butler, Atlanta, Ga.; Kenneth E. Fletcher, St. Louis; George W. Hill, Ossining. N. Y.; Lowell C. Wormley, New York City; William A. Wethers. Jersey City, N. J.; Carl M. Basnett, West Chester, Pa.

First Lts. Everett W. Campbell. Chicago; John B. Claytor, Roanoke, Va.; Laynard L. Holloman, Chicago; Ronald N. Jefferson, Chicago; Jarone W. Johnson, St. Louis; James L. Kingsland, North Carolina; Robert P. Randolph, Durham, N. C.; Clay M. Wilson, St. Louis; Clarence E. Morgan, Nashville; James K. Smith, Columbus, Ohio.

Surgery

Capts. John A. Alexander, Cleveland, Ohio; Roy P. Garrett, Chicago; Clarence E. Jamison, Chicago; John W. Maxwell, Nashville, Tenn.; Arthur H. Thomas, Philadelphia.

First Lts. Rotan Lee, Philadelphia; Earl D. Shepherd, Chicago; Charles I. West Jr., Washington, D. C.

Orthopedics

Capt. Theodore R. Pickney, Washington, D. C.; 1st Lt. Mack I. Davis, Oakland, Calif.

Dentistry

Capts. Gardener P. Downing, Roanoke, Va.; Louis H. Gans, Chicago.

First Lts. Gordon A. Rogers, Kansas City, Mo.; H. H. Phipps, Hot Springs. Ark.; F. W. Johnson, Los Angeles, Calif.; A. S. Bingham, Gary, Ind.

Medical Administration

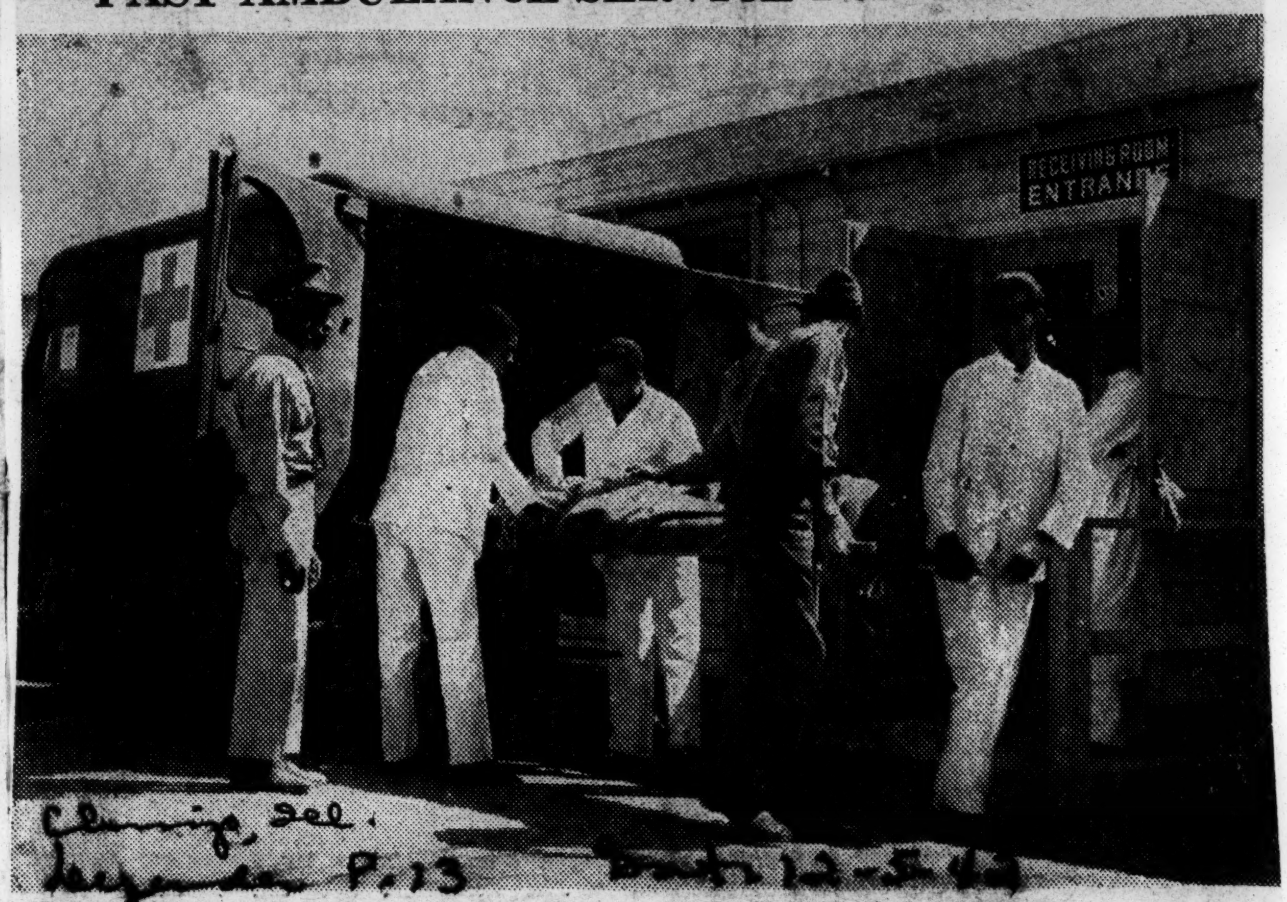
First Lts. Morris Henderson, Dorsey J. Watson.

Second Lts. William E. Gott, Lawrence T. Miller.

Sanitation

First Lt. August T. Perkins.

FAST AMBULANCE SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS



An injured soldier at Fort Huachuca gets the best in hospital care beginning with speedy ambulance servcie handled by spotlessly-clean attendants who rush him to the receiving room at the big Arizona camp, where doctors are constantly on duty for emergency cases.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

The Scandal at Freedman's

THE SCANDAL UNCOVERED at Freedman's Hospital in Washington is an affront to the integrity of all Negro supervised public institutions. The "irregularities" that allegedly occurred under the present administration come as a shock to the hundreds of self-respecting physicians, surgeons, nurses and other medical practitioners who pride themselves along with Negroes in other professions; on the ability to competently manage and direct institutions and organizations entrusted to their charge.

It is all the more humbling that the investigation at Freedman's, in which the director-in-chief, Dr. T. Howard Jones, will be replaced by Dean John W. Lawlah of the Howard University Medical School, was headed by Representative Hare, a Democrat, of South Carolina. Such a situation gives the Southern element in Washington and elsewhere who would keep us down, ammunition for their anti-Negro fight. Fortunately, the change in no way affects the ability and integrity of the Negro race. A new Negro administration will replace the old one.

The investigation brought into the record that, while the charges against Freedman's administration are serious, they did not reflect on the character of medical care at the hospital. And the charges against Freedman's administration included whiskey, narcotics, drugs, choking feds and ambunearly everyone on the books—matters of supplies, lance chasing.

We are hopeful and sure that Dr. Lawlah will bring to Feedman's the type of administration that we all can admire. We feel that in the rebuilding process at the famous institution in the nation's capital, the evil effect of the present scandal will be counteracted by the process itself.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Freedmen's Budget Gets $100,000 Cut

WASHINGTON.

As a result of the recent investigations, Freedmen's Hospital will have to operate on a lower budget this year.

The Senate Appropriations Committee on Wednesday allowed the hospital $117,110 for miscellaneous expenses, a reduction of $98,000 from the amount given last year.

Must Better Conditions

The House Appropriations Committee, which first received the demand for more money for the institution despite evidence uncovered showing waste, stated:

"The committee learned that the general accounting office had for some months been conducting a complete investigation of the affairs of the hospital and had gone into the question of collections very thoroughly and a report rendered to the Federal Security Agency discloses a number of shocking irregularities."

If proper collections are made, the committee reports explained, the hospital can operate efficiently, despite the drastic cut.

$477,000 for Salaries

Recommendations were made for $477,000 for 1943 salaries, an increase of $49,195 over 1942. The way has been paved to hire eight new employees, provide promotions under the Ramspeck Act and pay twelve employees for a twelve-month job in the tuberculosis annex, which last year got money for employment for only six months.

At the same time, Howard University was granted $764,000 for operating expenses during 1943.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Blame Scandal In Freedmen's Budget Slash

Investigation Causes Hospital $100,000 Loss

WASHINGTON—(ANP) —As a result of the recent investigations, Freedmen's hospital will have to operate on a lower budget this year. Approximately $100,000 was lopped off under the item "miscellaneous expenses" calling for $227,110.

The senate appropriations committee on Wednesday allowed the hospital $177,110 for the miscellaneous item and decreased by $98,990 the $276,000 granted the institution for this item last year.

The house appropriations committee, which first received the demand for more money for the institution despite evidence uncovered showing waste, stated:

SHOCKING REPORTS

"The committee learned that the general accounting offices had for some months been conducting a complete investigation of the affairs of the hospital and had gone into the question of collections very thoroughly and a report rendered to the Federal Security agency disclosed a number of shocking irregularities."

If proper collections are made, the committee reports explained, the hospital can operate efficiently, despite the drastic cut.

Recommendations were made for $477,200 for 1943 salaries, an increase of $46,195 over the appropriation for 1942. The way has been paved to hire eight new employes provide promotions under the Ramspeck act and pay 12 employes for a 12 months job in the tuberculosis annex, which last year got money for employment for only six months.

At the same time, Howard University was granted $764,000 for operating expenses during 1943.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

New Venereal Disease Clinic At Freedmen's

A new evening clinic for the control of venereal diseases was opend August 3 at the Freedmen's Hospital. Four clinic sessions are being conducted weekly from 5 to 7 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

The purpose of this new clinic is to provide more opportunities for persons who work during the day to benefit from the city's health services. It will also be an aid to those who have transportation difficulties in that there will be two points in the city where treatment may be obtained in the evening. Heretofore, the only evening Health Department facilities available to persons who are unable to employ a private physician were at the Health Department's Southwest Health Center, Delaware Avenue and I Street, S. W., from 5 to 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings. This latter schedule will be continued.

Dr. William E. Graham, chief of the venereal disease services of the Health Department, said "The new evening clinic has been made possible through the joint efforts of the D. C. Health Department, the U. S. Public Health Service, Freedmen's Hospital, and the Medical Chirurgical Society." Dr. Graham added, "The clinic staff will consist of Dr. H. H. Hazon, Dr. John C. Payne, Dr. C. Wendell Freeman and Dr. Peter D. Johnson."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

AN EDITORIAL

Although two weeks have passed since the investigation at Freedmen's Hospital first hit the front pages, it is still too early to arrive at any very definite conclusion about the actual conditions.

Freedmen's Hospital, a training center for doctors, surgeons and nurses, is one our oldest and most revered institutions staffed and operated by an all-colored personnel, and we hesitate to condemn anybody before all the facts are made public.

There are a number of factors to keep in mind. First, Freedmen's Hospital, as a government supported institution, is in politics whether those with the best interests of the race at heart want it to be or not. In politics, many things which might be minimized are magnified far out of proportion, depending on who wants to get whom.

JUN 27 1942

In the case of Freedmen's the underlying issues, as far as we can ascertain, are deeper than the mere truth or falsity of whether so many bottles of liquor disappeared. The stakes are bigger than just forcing Dr. T. Edward Jones, the surgeon-in-chief, and a few of his aides to vacate.

JUN 27 1942

Politics Involved

When the hospital was transferred from the Department of the Interior, under Secretary Harold Ickes, to the Public Health Service, under Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, those who were out to put the screws on Mr. Ickes saw at last a chance to rake a few skeletons out of his closet, and they went over Freedmen's with a fine-tooth comb.

We have no doubt that some irregularities were unearthed. Irregularities of one sort or another can be unearthed in any institution handling a million dollars and employing nearly a thousand people.

This is not a failing of one race; it is a common failing, and no doubt the same could be duplicated in many local hospitals in varying degrees if persons with ulterior motives really went to work on the case.

Walter Reed Hospital, for instance, established for the care of Uncle Sam's veterans, practices the foulest kind of discrimination against disabled soldiers of color. This is just as colossal a crime against the people as any yet rumored at Freedmen's, because this strikes at the very core of democracy.

But we notice that none of those active in exposing Freedmen's have taken any interest in these discriminations either at Walter Reed or at local clinics where colored are treated contemptuously.

JUN 27 1942

Ask Only Fair Play

We hold no brief for those guilty of malfeasance in public office, and those convicted after a fair hearing should be dismissed. We wish, however, that fair play and not prejudice shall be the deciding factor; that those accused be given a chance to defend themselves, and that the shortcomings of a few individuals will not be used to condemn the entire management or used as a lever to wrest the direction of this institution from colored people after seventy-five years.

Because of these very apparent ramifications, we are withholding judgment until the full report is made available to the public.

Dr. John Lawlah, dean of Howard Medical School, assumes the duties of director on Monday. We wish him Godspeed in bringing Freedmen's quickly to the standard we all wish it to attain.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Officials Deny Freedmen's To Be War Hospital

NOV 7 - 1942

War Department And Dr. Lawlah Issue Denials

NOV 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — (ANP) The report which persists that Freedmen's hospital is to be taken over as a military base with its head, Dr. John Lawlah, receiving a commission as a colonel has been met with two denials. The first was from Dr. Lawlah himself, who says there may be a possibility of a unit being organized at the hospital, so that in the event of actual hospitalities in this area evacuees will have the benefit of medical service at the point to which they are removed.

The war department, which issued a denial of this statement several weeks back to a representative of the ANP, again reiterated its previous statement that no such action was contemplated at present.

NOV 7 - 1942

The Veterans hospital at Tuskegee has placed under the military as a preventative measure, it was explained. Men were being called into the service so rapidly some action had to be taken. The physicians were given commissions, mostly as first lieutenants, and ordered to duty at the hospital.

Further demands may make such action possible at Freemen's but at present Dr. Lawlah says there is nothing of this kind being considered as far as he knows.

Too may complications are involved in the matter and the civilian population must have attention as well as the military population.

NOV 7 - 1942

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Cleaning Up Freedmen's Hospital

SEP 23 1942

Eight nurses were suspended from Freedmen's Hospital last week for alleged misconduct, while eleven others were dropped for failure to meet scholastic requirements. ....

We cannot agree with those who deplore these suspensions by linking them with the need for colored nurses to serve with colored troops. The one has no relationship to the other.

SEP 23 1942

For too long a period Freedmen's Hospital patients have been treated according to the mood of its nurses. Many of the nurses have formed the habit of doing just as they pleased without fear of discipline. The lack of discipline among the nurses resulted in poor service to the patients; frequent harsh treatment of patients by nurses, and even the theft of a new-born babe without detection of the theft for hours afterward.

Recent investigation of the hospital reveal that some nurses were writing whiskey prescriptions for themselves as well as others, and that they otherwise engaged in irregularities that reflected on the hospital.

If the allegations against the nurses made by the hospital superintendent are true, we think the disciplinary action taken was rather mild.

The duty of a nurse is a sacred one. Hundreds of patients come under her care in the physician's absence. She assists the doctor at operations. She prepares medicines for patients as prescribed by the doctor, and she keeps a medical chart of each patient under her care.

SEP 23 1942

These duties require that the nurse be sober at all times. She must get proper rest. She must guard her own health if she would be trusted to guard the health of others.

Imagine a nurse summoned at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning to assist at an emergency operation, who had been in bed only an hour from a night of drinking and carousing. Such conduct on the nart of a nurse is little short of criminal.

Rather than censuring the hospital authorities for swift action, we think they are to be commended.

Discipline in a hospital is imperative. It has been lacking at Freedmen's for years. We are glad to know that the new superintendent intends to erase the black marks on the hospital's records. It would be better to close the hospital entirely than to place the lives of its hundreds of patients into the hands of a group of nurses who are indifferent to the ethics of their profession.

As acute as the shortage of nurses may be, the need of the Army is not for whiskey drinking, undisciplined nurses, but for nurses who realize the sacredness of their job and who are willing to protect and defend that sacredness.

SEP 23 1942

Discipline in the Army is more rigid than discipline at any hospital. If nurses in traning at Freedmen's can't conduct themselves any better than the suspended lot, it would be better for them to turn to some other vocation, because they are a disgrace to the nursing profession, and the Army wouldn't have them.

The eleven who were dropped for failure to meet scholastic requirements were treated just as they would have been at any nursing school or any other school for that matter.

Freedmen's has no right to retain students who fail than any other institution of learning. The fact that there is a shortage of nurses is no reason why a hospital should put its stamp of approval on nurses it knows to be deficient.

It is common knowledge among all who go to school that when they fail they are asked to withdraw. You go to school to study and to learn, and the government that supports Freedmen's is not expected to waste our money imparting knowledge to persons too lazy and too incompetent to grasp it.

SEP 23 1942

A few more suspensions at Freedmen's and the hospital will be put in order and will take its place among the best in the country.

25-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Jones' Status At Freedmen's Still Unsettled

MAR 14 1942

Temporarily Not in Charge Of Hospital

MAR 14 1942

WASHINGTON —(ANP) — The status of Dr. T. Edward Jones, director in chief of Freedmen's hospital, Washington's famous institution for the care of the sick, is still unsettled, according to those close to the scene.

Dr. Jones, said to be (1) on leave and (2) on vacation because of his health, is at least temporarily not in charge of the hospital. A white representative of the public health service hospital department is in charge. MAR 14 1942

When the hospital along with Howard university was taken from the department of interior and transferred to the newly created Federal Security agency, Paul V. McNutt, administrator, immediately ordered a survey of the institution to discover just what was there and how best the hospital could be served.

Regarded as a fine administrative official, Mr. McNutt then called in hospital experts from his public health service to make a survey and recommendations for the improvement of the conduct of the hospital, since, as it was alleged, he was not satisfied with Dr. Jones' administration. MAR 14 1942

This resulted in the naming of a white expert to look over the situation, and this act has been seized upon by many as an indication that Dr. Jones is on the way out and a business man named in his stead.

Added to this report is the one that Dr. Jones is to be sent to head up the medical detachment of the new 93rd division now being formed at Fort Huachuca. No proof of the latter statement was obtainable, although the suggestion came from a medical man who usually is well informed on such matters.

D.C.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. T. E. Jones Still Chief of Freedmen's

MAR 28 1942

WASHINGTON

Emphatic denial that there had been any change in the administration of Freedmen's Hospital was made to the AFRO by Dr. T. Edward Jones, director-in-chief, in an interview Monday. Dr. Jones answered categorically a mass of rumors which have been afloat in the capital for several weeks, during his absence from the institution due to illness.

Dr. Jones

"First," Dr. Jones declared, "I am not on leave. I have not joined the army. I have not resigned and I am still in charge."

Holt's Presence Misinterpreted

Much of the speculation concerning the status of Dr. Jones grew out of the presence at the hospital of Dr. Robert B. Holt, white, whose duties appeared to supersede those of the director-in-chief. MAR 28 1942

In a statement to the AFRO, both Dr. Holt and Dr. Jones explained that the former's presence was due to the transition of the hospital's supervision from the Department of the Interior to the U.S. Public Health Service, under the Federal Security Administration. MAR 28 1942

Detail System Revised

Under the Interior Department, Freedmen's functioned as an independent unit with its own form of bookkeeping, management and operations, but under the U.S. Public Health Service, a new system is being installed throughout, so that Freedmen's will conform to the practices of the twenty-six other hospitals under that agency. This is the job that Dr. Holt is doing, the AFRO was told.

Army Post Not Decided

Dr. Jones admitted that there was a fragment of truth in the rumor that he had been considered for the command of the medical detachment of the 93rd Division being activated at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. MAR 28 1942

The plan calls for the establishment of a base hospital with 672 beds and an entire colored staff with a complement of officers to include 16 majors, 11 captains, 10 lieutenants, 6 medical administrative corps officers, 3 majors, a captain and lieutenant of the dental division, 70 nurses and 370 enlisted men.

Dr. Jones declared that he h made no decision on the army proposition to date. He has been affiliated with the U.S. Army for s eventeen years.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Shakeup Seen In Freedmen's Hospital Probe

MAY 29 1942

Reorganization of personnel at Freedmen's Hospital has been started under the direction of the Federal Security Agency and eventually will involve replacement of two subordinate officials at the institution, it was learned from an authoritative source last night.

The reorganization is the result of a seven-month investigation of Freedmen's by representatives of the General Accounting Office and the FSA.

Watson B. Miller, assistant Federal Security Administrator, yesterday confirmed reports, current on Capitol Hill for several days, that a "canvass of the management of the affairs" of the hospital was conducted "concurrently" by the two agencies.

Miller exonerated Dr. T. Edward Jones, the hospital's director in chief, of "personal or official dishonesty" in connection with certain irregularities which the investigation disclosed.

Dr. Jones Paid Tribute

MAY 29 1942

Dr. Jones was paid tribute by the assistant administrator as a "distinguished surgeon." For some time, Dr. Jones had been considering retiring after 41 years of "outstanding" Government service, Miller said.

During the last World War, Miller recalled, Dr. Jones served overseas and twice received decorations for valor. On one occasion, the then young Army surgeon exposed himself to direct enemy machine-gun fire to attend a wounded soldier.

In confirming reports on the hospital investigation, Miller emphasized that, while certain irregularities were found to exist, the investigators found "that patients received epert medical treatment and adequate provisions were made for their care."

"These important services are considered to be in excellent shape," Miller stated.

The General Accounting Office's report of its investigations will be made public, it was announced last night by Representative Hare (Democrat) of South Carolina, as soon as the Appropriations Subcommittee of which he is chairman is satisfied that proper corrective measures have been taken.

A copy of the GAO report was submitted to the subcommittee when it called for an explanation of why, in the last fiscal year, only 10 per cent of Freedmen's patients paid for hospitalization while the balance was caried on hospital records as indigent. The subcommittee's curiosity was aroused by disclosure that of the 7537 patients treated at Freedmen's in the 1941 fiscal year, for example, only 802 paid for servi

MAY 29 1942

"Shocking" Irregularities

The GAO, said Hare when asked about the investigation, "found evidence of many administrative irregularities, some of which are rather shocking, particularly where it was shown that some of the internes or possibly outside physicians collected fees from patients sufficient to cover professional services and hospitalization charges and then had the patients entered in hospital records as indigents, making no payment whatsoever to the hospital."

Hare declared that his subcommittee, soon to report to the House the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill which normally provides for Freedmen's, an FSA institution, has no jurisdiction over the hospital administration, but does "have the authority to refuse appropriations and the chances are this will be done until the subcommittee is satisfied that any funds appropriated will be legally spent."

Miller confirmed reports that the investigators also found evidence of "some so-called 'ambulance-chasing' and 'fee-splitting,' largely due to activities of certain physicians and attorneys outside the hospital."

"Where any connection between these persons and individuals within the hospital has been discovered, dismissals of subordinate employes have followed," he said.

Miller explained how the fee-splitting worked. Persons hurt in accidents, he said, whose injuries were found in the hospital to be minor, were approached, after their discharge, by "certain attorneys" who arranged for a second examination, outside the hospital. At the second examination, the patient was made to believe he had suffered more serious injuries which might be the basis for legal action.

"This would produce fees for all participating and without doubt some part of these recoveries have been shared by subordinate hospital employes without the knowledge of the director-in-chief," Miller said. MAY 29 1942

From other sources it was learned that the report charges physicians with "choking fees," a practice by which injured or ill persons are required to pay as a condition of receiving medical attention.

The report also accuses hospital nurses of writing liquor prescriptions for patients and cites collection of hospital fees by internes who failed to deposit them with the hospital.

Charges of liquor shortages also are made, including the disappearance of 12 quarts on the day of a physicians' meeting in New York, and the "loss" of 18 quarts "in transit"—but officials maintained that an alleged shortage of 239½ quarts was due to a GAO error in computation.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Freedmen's Hospital Ordered To Return $41,000 to District

JUN 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON—After an eight-months' audit by its own investigators, the District of Columbia has asked Freedmen's Hospital to return $41,000 in overpayments made to that institution from municipal funds for the first half of the current fiscal year, it was learned this week.

Under the Federal Security Agency appropriation, which provides funds for the hospital, the District must pay 65 percent of the operating expenses of Freedmen's. After the payment is made, the figure is adjusted so the District will only pay the portion of the expenses based on the percentage of local residents treated at the hospital.

Following the 65 percent payment, the audit disclosed only 51 percent of the patients treated were properly chargeable to the District. The $41,000 represents the return of 14 percent of the total payment made.

Freedmen's subject of the still-suppressed General Accounting Office report, also has commanded the attention of the District Bar Association's committee on grievances.

According to the report, the hospital was the scene of tie-ups between employes and ambulance-chasing lawyers, and the bar association is said to be interested in that phase of the irregular practices. From reliable reports, the situation at the hospital has been known to officialdom since 1939, before the administration was transferred from the Interior Department to the FSA.

This report adds credence to rumors current since the expose that the administration has prevented publication of conditions there.

JUN 6 - 1942

The only copy of the highly controversial GAO report outside the FSA was released for the confidential use of the House Appropriations Committee. Chairman Hare, of the FSA sub-committee, indicated last week he would insist on publication of the report, but said there would only be a general summary of it when the FSA appropriation bill is reported.

The House District Committee, however, may bring the document to light during the course of its projected investigation of the hospital. Although final decision on the probe will be deferred until the return of Chairman Randolph, sentiment among committee members still is toward a complete study of the hospital's affairs.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Jones and Aid Out After U.S. Inquiry

JUN 13 1942

JUN 13 1942

WASHINGTON

Dr. T. Edward Jones, director-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital, was permitted to tender his resignation and retire, and the resignation of Dr. Lawrence W. Jackson was requested "voluntarily or otherwise" by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, Wednesday.

A wide shake-up of subordinate personnel will also be put into effect. Dr. John Lawlah, dean of the Howard Medical School, will be temporarily in charge until a successor is named.

A joint investigation by the General Accounting Office and the Federal Security Agency brought about the charges, said Captain Watson B. Miller, assistant administrator of the latter agency, who hastened to exonerate Dr. T. Edward Jones, hospital director, of any "personal or official dishonesty."

JUN 13 1942

Bstbgf awrhfrm famnftmafrwwh

Report Whiskey Shortage

The matters disclosed by the investigation are discussed under thirty-two subject headings. Among them,

Shortage of 231 ½ quarts of whiskey which was under the sole custody of Dr. Jones;

Refills of liquor prescriptions by Dr. Jones, who was not the original prescribing physician;

Gratuitous dispensation of whisky to non - hospitalized employees and others by administrative officials;

Inadequate accounting records for liquor requisitions from pharmacy;

Inventory of champagne and prescriptions;

Nurses Prescribed Liquor

Nurses permitted to write liquor prescriptions for patients;

Prescribing of drugs and narcotics by nurses as determined from prescriptions scrutinized by agents of the Bureau of Narcotics;

Shortage in patients' personal property and funds placed under the custody of William H. Burrel, collection manager and cashier;

"Choking" fees from indigent patients;

Unauthorized retention of hospital moneys collected from patients by members of the visiting staff;

"Ambulance chasing";

Allegations of "ambulance chasing" and fee splitting by Dr. Jackson, assistant director-in-chief, and certain attorneys;

Professional courtesy extended by the administrative officials at the hospital to members of family, relatives, friends, and employees, and to members of family, friends, and relatives of visiting staff;

At School on Work Time

Employees engaged in studies at local colleges during official hours of duty;

Unofficial use of official automobile;

Dr. Jones's alleged attempt to bar the General Accounting Office investigators from hospital and to prevent use of hospital records.

Paul V. McNutt, FSA Administrator, replying to the report, recommended:

"That the position left vacant incident to the separation of Dr. Jackson be filled by a trained colored lay hospital administrator who will have a background of experience as an auditor and as a social worker. Such an individual is now available.

Hire Material Officer

"That a new postion of material officer (CAF-9, $3.200 per annum) be established at the hospital.

"That this position be filled by a colored man who has had adequate training over a number of years as a thoroughly reliable employee of the Public Health Service.

"That other changes in personnel be accomplished in the main in accordance with recommendations made to me by the new director in chief of Freedmen's Hospital.

"That conferences be held at regular intervals between representatives of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Director in Chief of Freedmen's Hospital, looking toward continued and efficient operation of the hospital, not alone as a facility for the treatment of colored patients, but also as an important feature in the training of students of the Howard University School of Medicine."

Seek Reimbursement

The report of the General Accounting Office, made public by a House Appropriations Subcommittee, includes a recommendation that Dr. Jones be required to reimburse the government in the amount of $1,086 for the purported shortage of whiskey and for alleged breakage in liquor stocks.

Dr. Jones was quoted as explaining the whiskey shortage by saying that the original inventory of supplies was incorrect. His subsequent inventory was undated and not itemized, the report said in rejecting his explanation as "illogical and unsatisfactory."

"An examination of the liquor prescriptions," the report stated, "disclosed that a few nurses, irrespective as to the wards to which they are assigned, at various intervals, prescribed enormous quantities of liquor.

One Nurse Cited

"A particular case in question concerns one, Nurse E. Sweeting, who on being assigned to the infants' ward continued to prescribe unusually large quantities of liquor."

Agents of the Narcotics Bureau stated, the report said, that they found "extreme carelessness and negligence in the handling of drugs and narcotics by the ward attendants.

The report charges that an interne, Dr. Everett J. Robertson, exacted $25 from an indigent patient, which he turned over to the hospital after he had been questioned regarding it.

Another patient, the report alleges, was forced to pay $20 to an interne, Dr Alvin C. Thornton, to obtain admission to the hospital. The money was later returned after investigation, it was said.

Hit "Professional Courtesy"

Persons who allegedly received "professional courtesy" included Mordecai W. Johnson, Jr., son of he president of Howard University; the late Allan F. Jackson, father of Dr. Lawrence W. Jackson, and Dr. Jones's late wife.

The custom in cases where "professional courtesy" was extended was to admit the patients "as pay patients, at which time they make a nominal payment on the account, and the administrative officials do not press for payment of the balance due on the account."

Dr. Jones said that he had applied to the Federal Security Agency for retirement several months ago because of the recurrence of a disability incurred during the last World War. He said he might go into private practice if his health would permit but first planned to take an "extended rest."

Will Get Ample Funds

When changes proposed by Mr. McNutt are effected and conditions at the hospital corrected, Congress will provide ample funds for the hospital to purchase necessary supplies and materials.

This assurance was given by the House Appropraitions Committee, which drastically cut the 1943 appropriation for the hospital after it had received the report disclosing irregularities.

The cut was made in the item for miscellaneous expenses. The amount approved, $177,110, is $100,000 less than the budget estimate for 1943 and $98,890 less than was appropriated for miscellaneous expenses for the current fiscal year.

A total of $477,200 is carried in the 1943 Labor Department-Federal Security Appropriation Bill for Freedmen's. This sum represents an increase of $46,195 over the 1942 appropriation.

This increase will provide funds for promotions under the Ramspeck act, the salaries of eight new full-time employees, and also the salaries of twelve employees in the tuberculosis annex which were covered in the 1942 appropriation act for a six-month period only.

25-1942

FLORIDA

Jacksonville Fla. Times-Union
February 18, 1942

Approval for Negro Ward Being Sought

Presidential Sanction Is Asked for Brewster Hospital Addition.

A new appeal for aid in gaining presidential approval of a defense public works projects to construct a colored isolation ward at Brewster hospital here went forward yesterday afternoon to U. S. Senators Charles O. Andrews and Claude Pepper.

A communication to these representatives from P. M. (Pop) Ulsch, chairman of the Jacksonville City Commission and commissioner of health and sanitation, declared that this project now lacks only presidential approval before work can be started upon it. Pointing out the urgent need, now, of such an isolation ward, Commissioner Ulsch urged Senators Andrews and Pepper to "exert your every effort now to secure presidential approval for us as quickly as is humanly possible."

Commissioner Ulsch pointed out that last year this city faced the danger of an infantile paralysis epidemic, and other diseases in epidemic form, while there is no place now available where contagious diseases among colored people can be segregated. He added that there are nearly 100,000 negroes in this city, many of whom are working as domestic servants, as cooks or bus-boys in public restaurants, and other positions in which they are constantly contacting the general public.

"It is to guard against the eventuality of epidemic outbreaks that the proposed isolation ward at Brewster Hospital was conceived," Commissioner Ulsch continued. 'The ctiy's money has been available for some time, and the PWA path has been cleared all the way until the project hac reached its present status. Please bear in mind that the project has been given defense status because its great need has been recognized not only by local and State health authorities, but also by Army and Navy officials," he concluded.

Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
February 3, 1942

Interesting Program Heard At W.S.C.S.

The Women's Society of Christian Service held its February meeting Monday afternoon with splendid attendance. Mrs. Robert O'Neal led in prayer. Mrs. E. H. Harrison, president, was in the chair and read the opening Meditation.

Song, "A Charge to Keep I Have," was sung. The subject, "To Worship Rightly is to Love Each Other," was impressively carried out in Scripture verses by the leader with response by members.

The Worship service was led by Mrs. E. E. Laurent, who read a Meditation in Prayer, the words embodying an earnest petition. This was followed by the Lord's Prayer in paraphrased form, the leader reading a sentence of the prayer and members uniting in impressive responses.

Mrs. Roy Collier, leader of Circle 1 took the chair and presided over the program, the subject being, "We Are Not Divided." She spoke of the tendency among Americans to be less tolerant of those of different races and culture. The fact that infectious diseases are not kept away by national boundaries, presupposes the existence of prejudice and intoltrance in our own country, she said. She sounded a note of encouragement though when she told of the settlements, schools, homes and hospitals that are now being operated in the United States by the Woman's Division of the Board of Missions an dChurch Extension, which give promise of real progress in this field, with an accompanying development of tolerance and understanding.

Mrs. Roy Batey, substituting for Mrs. F. J. Malone, gave an interesting article on Bethlehem Community Centers for Negroes in Augusta, Georgia. She told of the influence of these centers being felt through the South, the result giving a practical opportunity for co-operation between the white and Negro races. She told of wonderful results being accomplished in Jacksonville, Florida at a Negro hospital with a staff of both white and Negro; a City-County clinic where hundreds are treated each week; a pre-natal clinic that is working with the City Health Department in an effort to reduce infant and maternity death rates; also a settlement established in a large Latin community by the local Methodist women who are accomplishing wonderful results in interesting these young people in church attendance, thus bringing about associations with American girls and boys.

Mrs. Harrison conducted a brief business session. Mrs. R. G. Anderson, recording secretary, read the minutes of the January meeting; also the minutes fo the executive meeting. At roll call by circles, encouraging reports were made. Members welcomed two new members—Mrs. C. R. Stone on Anderson Drive and Mrs. W. T. Pritchett at Mrs. C. S. Crockarell's on College Street. The treasurer, Mrs. John Rubel, read her report. Mrs. Harrison brought a report from the executive committee with recommendations for the year's budget: For the Woman's Society of Christian Service, $1,000; $200 local work; $10 Community Center; each circle to raise $25, which was given an unanimous vote by the members.

Mrs. J. H. Gant read "An Open Letter to Your Society," by Mrs. V. F. DeVinny, executive secretary, Organization and Promotion, the purpose of the author being "Greetings and Salutations to 1,200,000 Methodist Women in 24,905 Local Societies," while she wrote words of encouragement that will prove stimulating and strengthening to the large membership of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Mrs. Malone announced the Mission Study Class for the second and third weeks in March. Text: "Christian Roots of Democracy in America," by A. E. Holt. A handsome volume of the book "The Bible Speaks to Our Generation," was given by a member to the Society for use by the circles. The donor is carrying out the biblical injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Mrs. Baggett, leader of Spiritual Life, spoke interestingly on prayer the appalling needs of the world for

Orlando Fla. Morning Sentinel
February 26, 1942

Defense Grants Help Jacksonville Hospitals

WASHINGTON [AP] President Roosevelt has approved defense public works and tentative financing as follows:

Jacksonville, Fla., hospital facilities, grant $17,925, sponsor $9,075 [construction of 1-story building for negroes as addition to Brewster Hospital]; also hospital facilities, grant $38,900, sponsor $13,000 [alteration and equipment of Duval County Hospital].

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
August 14, 1942

TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM HERE IS EXPANDED

Sanatorium Has Shortage of Bed for Negroes

Considerable expansion in the tuberculosis program of the city and county, due primarily to the fact that people are becoming more conscious of their health and the facilities available for treatment, was reported yesterday by Dr. W. L. Potts, director of the tuberculosis control program in the city and county.

The percentage of increase in actual cases has been slight, he said, but it has caused a shortage in beds for Negroes at the county sanatorium. There are 23 Negro patients there now.

Dr. Potts explained there was much greater work to be done in the field for Negroes, because they have less natural resistance to the disease than white persons.

There has been a definite increase in the work at the city clinic and the county will begin its expansion plans when a new administration building housing badly needed X-ray equipment is built. It will cost $4800.

Bids already have been received for X-ray equipment which will cost more than $4000.

Dr. Potts said although there had been no cases reported among defense workers, he said an increase in that group was expected because of the longer working hours and other conditions.

The national tuberculosis program is being set up to guard against spread of the disease among workers who have been forced to change their living habits completely in obtaining defense jobs.

Tampa Fla Tribune
November 10, 1942

Blood Bank Will Be Started at Negro Hospital

Ten donors will report voluntarily this morning at 10 o'clock to start a blood bank at Tampa Negro hospital for its own use, and sponsored by the Tampa Urban league.

Two technicians will be on duty. Blood taken from donors will be stored in refrigerators for hospital use as whole blood during the recognized safety period of 10 days, and what is not used will be processed as plasma at the Negro hospital for that institution.

The branch at Tampa Negro hospital has been established on precisely the same basis adopted at donor centers in the first congressional district.

25-1942

Atlanta Ga Journal
April 9, 1942

PRESIDENT APPROVES TWO MACON GRANTS

Presidential approval of two Macon Public Works Projects was announced Thursday by Lester M. Marx, regional engineer of the Federal Works Agency.

One of the projects calls for alteration and construction of additions to hospital facilities which will provide 60 additional beds for white patients and 43 for Negro patients. The cost was estimated at $235,000, of which the federal grant will be $135,000.

Also approved was a grant of $65,039 for incinerator construction and equipment which will double the capacity of present facilities. The total cost was estimated at $80,439.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

New Building At Grady Waits WPB Approval

$175,000 in Bank for Negro Unit, Glenn Tells Council.

Construction of a new $175,000 internal medicine building at Grady hospital for Negroes awaits only the approval of WPB, and a projected new $350,000 structure for white patients probably can be erected soon after the war, Thomas K. Glenn, chairman of the Grady hospital board of trustees, Monday night told members of city council at a dinner welcoming Fred M. Walker, newly elected assistant superintendent of Grady.

Glenn said the $175,000 for the Negro building already is in the bank, and predicted that the $350,000 for the white unit will be forthcoming. He declined to name the donors.

The Glenn announcement was coupled with a statement that functioning of the Grady hospital authority, authorized by the Georgia legislature, will await the close of the war because of the problems the war has imposed on Grady and the inability of the authority to obtain priorities for the projected $5,000,000 outlay for a new Grady hospital.

The authority would operate for Atlanta and Fulton and DeKalb counties, maintaining hospital services and operating clinics. It would be financed by a levy made by the two counties.

Walker, who assumed his duties Monday, will act as assistant superintendent of the hospital under Councilman Frank Wilson, chairman of city council's hospital committee. Wilson will carry the title of superintendent without pay, and members of the board of trustees have announced that as soon as Walker has become thoroughly acquainted with the hospital, Wilson will retire, and Walker will be vested with the title of superintendent.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Funds for Grady

Thomas K. Glenn has announced that $175,000 is in the bank awaiting only a WPB order before being used to build a new internal medicine building for Negroes at Grady hospital. He announced also that $350,000 would be forthcoming as soon as the war was done, with which to build a new building for white patients.

This is important and gratifying news. Grady hospital long has needed new buildings. The health of the community will be improved and many other benefits will be produced by these improvements. Looking ahead to the future, when $5,000,000 will be spent to build a new hospital, one may see Atlanta developing into a great medical center.

The donors of the money remain anonymous. One may applaud not merely their generosity, but their decision to give their money to the development of a hospital. Their money will continue to be of service to the city and its people for many generations.

GEORGIA
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Macon General Hospital Granted $47,000 For Negro Wing Building

FWA Authorizes Work to Proceed On Additions

MACON.—(SNS) — An outright grant of $47,000 for immediate construction of an addition for colored to Macon hospital was aurhorized Tuesday in a wire from R. L. McDaugall, FWA regional director, to Mayor Charles L. Bowden.

In the wire, McDougall said: "We are authorized to proceed on War Production Board Project Ga. 9-125 Negro hospital facilities on basis of additions and alterations to Negro wing. Estimated cost $47,000. Please wire acceptance or declination."

W. C. Turpin, Jr., chairman of the city-county hospital board, said Tuesday night that the funds would allow the construction of a wing sufficiently large to accommodate some 40 patients. Most of the beds will be in wards, he said.

The addition is to be constructed adjoining the present Negro wing of the hospital, which is across the alley from most of the hospital buildings. It will be a two-story addition and will extend toward Middle Georgia hospital. The opinion was expressed that the allotment would both build and equip the structure.

A meeting of the city-county hospital board was called at 10 a. m. Wednesday to prepare acceptance and to make plans to meet the additional demands that this grant will impose, Mr. Turpin said.

"The grant will enable us to meet a demand for accommodations for Negro patients. We're very much pleased with the word and will accept it all right." Mr. Turpin stated.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 1, 1942

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Provident Gets $83,500 FWA Grant

MAY 3 - 1942

Notification of Presidential approval of an estimated $83,500 war public works hospital facilities project for the Provident hospital and Training School, 426 E. 51st street, was received today by David R. Kennicott, regional engineer at Chicago for the Federal Works Agency from Assistant FWA Administrator Baird Snyder, acting for Administrator Philip B. Fleming.

MAY 3 - 1942

The project (Docket No. 11-187), application for which was made some time ago by the Provident Hospital and Training School association, calls for FWA standard masonry construction and equipment of a 14-bed addition to the existing Negro hospital building, as well as a one-story addition to the hospital affording clinical facilities.

MAY 3 - 1942

Proposed financing of the project will be through an $83,500 Federal Works Agency grant, it was announced.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

REPLACE GREEN AS PRESIDENT OF PROVIDENT

The services that Civil Service Commissioner Wendell E. Green has rendered to Provident hospital as a member of the board of trustees and its president went for naught Friday when that executive body met and decreed that "in the light of certain publicity" the institution could no longer benefit from his services as president of the hospital.

The manifesto issued by the board of directors was followed by summarily dismissing the man who has given seven years of his time without pay that the hospital may continue to give to the South Side the services that were expected of it.

To replace Commissioner Green, Frank E. Selfridge, white, assistant secretary of the Trust department of the Northern Trust company, was named president pro tem of the Provident hospital.

Call A Political Maneuver

Friends of Commissioner Green viewed the move of the board as a political maneuver calculated to defeat him in his candidacy for judge of the Municipal court in November.

The "certain publicity" referred to grew out of the result of the recent police hearings by the city Civil Service commission, of which Mr. Green is a member and was the chief examiner. The police officers retained their position despite the insistence of the state's attorney's office and the daily press asking that they be removed.

Commissioner Green bore the brunt of the criticism in the daily press ostensibly because he conducted the hearing. But when the grand jury failed to indict the police officers prior to the hearing, not a daily paper complained.

Observers pointed out that Commissioner Green is only one of three members of the Civil Service commission. The other two are Joseph Geary, chairman, and William Ronan. They point out that the fact that the papers invariably referred to Green as the "Negro lawyer" who is a candidate for judge was indicative of something ulterior in the move that subsequently developed to oust him from the commission.

When Commissioner Green learned of the action of the board through Dr. Franklyn C. McLean, acting chairman, he indicated that he would resign from that body.

With Commissioner Green's resignation the number of colored members of the board will be reduced to two.

25-1942

Waverley Negro Wing A Satisfying Addition

"The Courier Journal"

AUG 27 1942

Announcement that the War Production Board has approved an addition for Negroes to existing facilities at the Waverley Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium adds a satisfying item to the total of advancement in the field of Negro public health in Louisville.

Facilities at the sanatorium have not been adequate. Negro victims of tuberculosis account for around 45 per cent of the city's death rate from the disease but accommodations at the sanatorium have been well below the desirable proportion. The new wing will do much to remedy the disparity and the Mayor and Dr. LEAVELL are to be congratulated on managing to squeeze from the readjusted health department budgets, sufficient money to erect the building without delay.

There are other aspects of public health in which Negroes have real reason to feel that progress has been made—progress which has been materially aided by their own efforts. The Red Cross Hospital, which formerly had been permitted through a variety of circumstances to lapse below desirable standards of efficiency, is now reorganized and almost re-equipped. Its new resident physician is an able and well-qualified Negro and he is assisted by an excellent staff. Priorities and the war drain on personnel have hindered plans for re-opening the training school for Negro nurses in connection with the hospital, but this may become an actuality before the year's end.

AUG 27 1942

Louisville, Ky.

The clinic at Beecher Terrace now has a full-time Negro medical director and a dental clinic, both real advancements since formerly the overworked General Hospital clinics and an ill-equipped health center on Chestnut Street had been absorbing the full load of Negro patients.

These accomplishments are cited, not with the intention of claiming that there is no further room for improvement in the public health facilities available to Negroes, but to show that the real co-operation and friendly regard existing here between the races is productive of results. Much of the progress made in Louisville is due to the alert and watchful group of Negro citizens who, without forgetting the needs and rights of their race, present their case with a realistic understanding of the fiscal disadvantages under which Louisville has labored for so many years. To them must go much of the credit for the sober and sympathetic development of good relations between the races—a development in which all of Louisville may well take pride.

AUG 27 1942

25-1942
fro-American
altimore, Md.

Provident Hospital

SEP 26 1942

Now in 48th Year

SEP 26 1942

By E. A. HARLESTON

BALTIMORE

Provident Hospital, Division and McMechen Streets, now in its forty-eighth years of operation, is the State's only hospital operated by and for colored people.

It began in a little house on Orchard Street back in 1894, moved eight years later to Biddle Street and in 1828, an old infirmary at its present location was remodeled for its occupancy by Albert I. Cassell, architect.

It was Dr. William T. Carr, Jr., who in 1894, along with six other physicians, founded the Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary.

Other Founders Listed

The other founders were Drs. J. Marcus Cargill, William H. Thompson, William E. Harris, the Rev. M. Hall, Levin D. Dyer, and Charles Fowler.

SEP 26 1942

Funds contribution by these men out of their own pockets enabled the institution to begin the work that has kept pace with Baltimore's progress for more than forty-eight years.

Dr. Carr also founded the Provident Nurses' Training School and tutored the first class to pass the board after a law requiring the registration of all nurses for hospital and private work had been passed.

First Board of Managers

On the first board of management of the hospital which underwent a general re-organization in 1928 when it moved to its present $360,000 site, were Dr. Carr, Dr. D. G. Scott, Dr. Fowler, Henry Hale, C. C. Fitzgerald, Josiah Diggs, all deceased, and James Linberry, Miss Anita Williams, Fearless Williams and Mason A. Hawkins.

In appreciation of his services to the hospital during its early days, Dr. Carr was invited to become its superintendent at the time of its re-organization, a position be held until his death in 1931.

Provident Hospital today has a capacity of 167 beds and equipment worth more than $200,000. There are four major department, surgery, medicine, obstetrics, and pediatrics. In 1941, a gift of $10,000 made possible the opening of the children's clinic.

SEP 26 1942

133 Nurses Trained

One hundred and thirty-three nurses have been trained in the institution, and forty-one student nurses are now enrolled. Sixty-nine graduate physicians have served their internship at Provident.

One of the most important contributions to the community has been the service afforded colored physicians who have hospital privileges for their patients and who may treat them while they are enjoying hopitalization.

Ninety-five per cent of the graduate nurses are employed either in industrial work, public health nursing or school nursing. Five are serving with the nurses' army corps.

Mrs. Bettye J. Phillips, superintendent, two years ago, was selected for membership in the American College of Hospital Administrators during its seventeenth annual convention held in Boston.

SEP 26 1942

Prior to her appointment as superintendent, in 1935, she served as night supervisor and superintendent of nurses.

Department Heads

Dr. Robert L. Jackson is chairman of the medical advisory board, and chief of staff, and Dr. Bernard Harris heads the department of surgery. Drs. W. F. Noville and John Coasey are in charge of medicine, and Drs. Berkeley Butler and Charles R. Campbell, obstetrics and pediatrics, respectively.

Provident Hospital is primarily supported by the Community Fund, although its patients are able to pay for services to some extent. In 1941, Provident served more Baltimoreans than in any previous year, and the institution is one of which the community should be proud.

25-1942

MICHIGAN

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Questioning By One-Man Jury Puts Two In Bed

County Boss And Hospital Head Ill after Probe

JAN 3 1942

By ROBERT A. CRUMP

DETROIT—(ANP)—The strenuous grilling under the grand jury investigation into Wayne County governmental affairs which involves the heads of the county setup has proved too much for the 78-year-old county boss, Benjamin Pelham, a Negro, who after a long drawn out questioning by the one man grand jury, Judge Homer Ferguson, suffered a dizzy spell a few days ago and fell in his home and is reported to have sustained two broken ribs. Mr. Pelham is supposed to be in Providence Hospital as a result of this accident.

Likewise, Dr. Alf Thomas, also colored, head of both Edith K Thomas General Hospital and Bethesda Tubercular Sanitorium, is also undergoing treatment for reported nervousness as a result of the quizzing into the hospital setup with the county.

SIX DISCHARGED

The whole affair grew out of the discharge of a few county employes in the tract index department who took undue liberties with their jobs and failed to report regularly for work for which they were paid. Emmet S. Cunningham, Negro employe whose time card showed, according to investigators, an absence of 150 days in one year was among the six discharged. Cunningham, continuing on his political ability and supposed connection, squawked that they "can't do that to me," spilled the beans and asserted that the county officials gave him that privilege because of his political activities and that the county had furnished him with funds with which to campaign. This started the investigation which has come around to the local colored hospital supported chiefly by county funds.

For a time hospitals, both general and tubercular sprung up in many parts of the city, said to be due to the fact that the county of Wayne paid to local hospitals, first class or otherwise, $4 a day per patient under a county medical aid welfare set up. Many people were led to believe that the hospital business here had become a racket But the fact remains that such eminent physicians as Dr. O. O. Sweet, Dr. Alf Thomas, Dr. J. J. McClendon and others saw the necessity for the small hospital to take care of the need for the hospitalization of the poor and indigent who could not pay and at the same time could not enter the city hospitals because of the utter lack of facilities. The city hospitals were sorely inadequate besides the discriminatory tactics on the part of their officials towards Negro patients.

JAN 3 1942

NO NEGROES

No Negro physician served their internship in the city's hospitals. No Negro nurses performed their duties there. Few doctors administered to patients. As a consequence, many Negroes in need of hospitalization suffered from the lack of facilities. Thousands of tubercular people needed medical attention which could not be given properly in the homes, besides contaminating othe members of their families with the disease. When the county steps in at the suggestion of leading physicians and with the sanction of the board of county supervisors, and foresighted doctors opened hospitals, the cry went up: "racket," and now Pelham who administers all the funds of the county is being made the goat.

With books of one or two of the small hospitals being seized by the grand jury, doctors being quizzed about their compensation for the care of patients, the whole affair is taking on an ugly look with the man who has for 40 years administered the whole county's affairs without question, a $23,000,000 a year business, the central figure. And all because of a disgruntled employe who had failed in his duty.

JAN 3 1942

The public here, however, fails to see that the board of county supervisors is made up of the mayor of the city, the president and each member of the city council and their appointees and mayors of the various townships in Wayne county and, that if there are any discrepancies in the accounts or misadministration on the part of county auditors and their subordinates, the charges should point directly to the board of supervisors.

Meanwhile the whole town is worked up because two of the most prominent men are suffering with nervous reactions as a result of the investigation and one hospital cannot carry on its accounts because of the seizure of its books. Others are to be called into question later, with one man, whose name must be withheld until after he testifies, yet to be called. Because of his fight against the hospitals some time ago, terming them as rackets, his testimony, it is believed, will turn the tide against the hospitals.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mound Bayou's New $100,000 Hospital Now Ready For Patients

FEB 9 - 1942

The above picture shows the newly constructed Taborian Hospital in the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, Miss., which was built and equipped by the Sir Knights and Daughters of Tabor, at a cost of $100,000. This is Mississippi's largest Negro fraternal organization. The hospital was built by McKissack and McKissack, Negro architects of Nashville, Tenn. The hospital will open February 12, with a dedicatory service. Thousands are expected to attend.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

OPEN $100,000 HOSPITAL AT MOUND BAYOU

FEB 22 1942

By P. L. SLAUGHTER

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., Feb. 19—(ANP)—More than 10,000 interested persons flocked to the dedicatory exercises surrounding the new $100,000 hospital recently built here by the Knights and Daughters of Tabor. One of the finest hospitals in the South, and the second hospital of its kind in the state—the other being located at Yazoo City and operated by the Afro-American Sons and Daughters—the building was constructed at a cost of $60,000 and $40,000 worth of equipment placed in it.

Dedicatory exercises were held in Mound Bayou high school auditorium where Mayor Benjamin Green, Dr. W. W. Hall, white physican; T. J. Huddleston, founder and custodian of Afro-American hospital at Yazoo City; P. M. Smith, chief grand mentor of the Taborians; C. A. Smith, chief grand scribe; Dr. Merritt, local white physician; Dr. Sisson, Dr. Delaine of Greenville, Miss., and Dr. S. P Williams, dentist, lauded the achievements of the Taborian lodge in realizing its 53 year old dream. The lodge has a 25,000 membership gathered from all corners of Mississippi.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Mound Bayou Opens $100,000 Hospital

MAR 14 1942

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—The new $100,000 hospital recently built in this all-colored town by the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, a colored fraternal organization, was dedicated last week before a crowd of 100,000 persons gathered from all parts of the State.

One of the most modern and best built hospitals in the State, it threw its doors open for service to humanity. Staffed by an all-colored set-up of surgeons, doctors and nurses, the institution embarked on a program of service to its race.

Give Aid to Poor

Each year the Knights and Daughters of Tabor accumulate a fund to be used specifically to aid private, semi-private and general wards for male and female patients; steam heat; electricity; hot and cold running water.

The official staff of the organization includes: P. M. Smith, chief grand mentor, Mound Bayou; Katie Aills, grand high priestess, Mound Bayou; C. A. Johnson, E. B. Robinson, chief grand recorder, Greenville, Miss.; Joseph Betts, chief grand treasurer, Clarksdale, Miss.; W. M. Watson, vice mentor, Shelby, Miss.; Rev. H. C. Cherry, chief grand orator, Benoit, Miss.; L. A. Penn, grand presiding prince, Hollandale, Miss.; Emily Norman, chief grand priestess, Metcalfe, Miss.; Winfield Sims, grand drill master, Hillhouse. Miss.

HOSPITAL GIVEN MENTAL TUBS JIM-CROW BLOOD BANKS

St. Louis Call
St. Louis, Mo.

That the wave of attempts on the part of mental patinets to "end it all" by taking leaps from windows at the instituoion will be halted is the fond expectation expressed by Dr. W. B. Christian, superintendent of Homer G. Phillips hospital with the announcement that hydro-therapy equipment, to the extent of six specially built tubs, costing around $1,000 each, are being secured for the St. Ferdinand and Whittier hospital.

For many years, the need for hydro-therapy treatment equipment, recognized as one of the best forms of "soothing" patients listed as being of the mental type, has existed at Old City Hospital No. Two, and, later, at Homer Phillips, but the requisitioning of such equipment has never been sucessfully accomplished.

FEB 27 1942

Patients Injured

Only last week, two patients, one a man, and one a woman, were seriously injured in leaps from windows, one woman jumping out the sixth story recreational therapy ward window.

In the past, patients in need of such treatment, have had to be taken from Homer Phillips hospital to either City Hospital No. One or, in more recent months, to Malcolm Bliss hospitals, and many have been of the opinion that the delay in admiinstering the needed treatment has had a none too good effect on the patinets.

FEB 27 1942

At the same time, it is announced that conditional equipment, for the storage of plasma for blood banks, was ordere Friday February 20. on an emergency requisition to bring the blood plasma bank up to the latest standards.

New Method

The introduction of plasma, instead of the whole blood, doctors now point out, is better than giving the regular blood transfusion as the reaction on the patient under the plasma method is not so severe.

FEB 27 1942

Homer G. Phillips hospital, it must be recalled, was one of the first major institutions, white or colored, to have a blood bank, the system in vogue at Homer G. Phillips hospital being evolved by Dr. McDowell while doing resident work at the local hospital. Dr. McDowell now a first lieutenant in the United States Medical Corps, who was stationed with the Ninth Calvary at Camp Funston, Kansas, has been at the United States Army Doctors Training School at Chester, Pa., for the past few months.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

SERVICE CURTAILED AT HOMER PHILLIPS

The information that Homer G. Phillips Hospital is operating with a help shortage of about two hundred is no music to our ears. This institution, as we all know, is maintained for the benefit of the sick and indigent among the colored people of this city. These people cannot have the benefit which was intended for them with an understaffed personnel, which, of course, includes helpers, orderlies, apprentices, etc. In the immediate past there were about two hundred of these workers furnished to the hospital by the NYA and the WPA. Now that these government agencies have withdrawn their support, the responsibility for furnishing the necessary help (and we are only asking for the necessary help) falls upon the city. The Hospital Commissioner and the Department of Public Welfare have been informed of conditions as they now exist, but the requests of the management at this institution have been given the deaf ear by the city officials.

JUL 10 1942

JUL 10 1942

Those among us who are close to the situation and see bad conditions growing worse daily because of the lack of proper help, recall the horrible conditions which existed at the old City Hospital Number 2 before the Democratic administration took charge, and we wonder if this new Republican administration is trying to rob the indigent of the service due them just as the Republican administration did years ago. Wake up, citizens! Think, think, think. Can't you see what will happen if you allow this to go on?

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Hospital Administrators In Confab At Provident

FEB 21 1942

Last Friday and Saturday, members of the National Conference of Hospital administrators met at Provident hospital here, in their annual meeting to discuss the problems of the administration, hospitals in national defense and other pertinent matters that required their attention. In the afternoon session of the first day, a joint meeting was held with the nursing school executives.

Friday morning's session was given over to a round table discussion of how to solve administrative problems, led by Dr. Herman Smith, white medical director of Michael Reese hospital, followed by a summary of the draft situation as it affects physicians by Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical college, Nashville.

J. Dewey Lutes, superintendent of Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, also took part in the morning's discussion with his topic of "Hospitals in the National Defense."

He spoke roundly of the responsibility of offering interneships at different times of the year to medical graduates and also touched upon related subjects.

In the joint meeting with the nursing school executives, Miss Harriet Fulmer of Cook County hospital, Chicago, and Miss Ada Crocker, chairman of Illinois State Nursing Council for National Defense, discussed the nurses' position in national defense, emphasizing the need for graduate and student nurses, postgraduate courses, aid in civilian defense and the Negro nurse and the American Red Cross.

Saturday's session was given over mainly to the discussion of hospitalization for Negroes in the defense public works program by William J. Trent, Jr., racial relations officer of FWA, and the operation of hospital laboratory by Dr. Julian H. Lewis, associate professor of pathology at the University of Chicago.

The afternoon meet brought Dr. John B. West, medical director of Provident hospital, to discuss the centralized and decentralized health centers, and also the progress of cooperation between Provident hospital and the Chicago Health department.

FEB 21 1942

Other leading lights in the conference included, Mrs. Louis Bell, record librarian; Mrs. Zephyr H. Stewart, head department of social service; Mrs. Mary B. Anderson, household supervisor, and Frederic Byrd, assistant comptroller, all of Provident hospital.

At the close of the business meeting, which brought reports and elections of officers for the ensuing year, a tour of Provident hosiptal was conducted by Drs. John B. West and H. V. Wilburn. and staff.

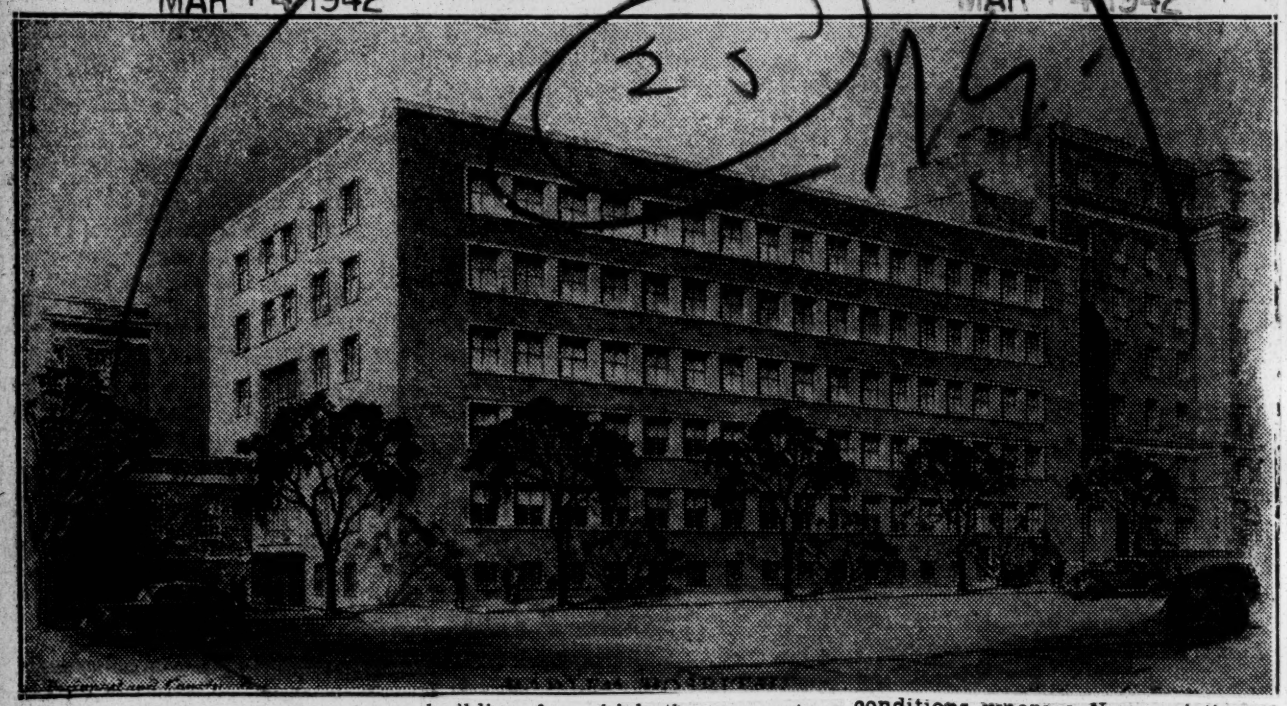
25-1942

NEW YORK

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Cornerstone Of Another Addition To Harlem Hospital

MAR 14 1942



Another milestone in the enlargement of Harlem Hospital's facilities will be reached Wednesday, March 11, when exercises will be held at the cornerstone laying of the Harlem Hospital Dispensary on West 137th street.

MAR 14 1942

This new, six story dispensary now nearing completion is one of fourteen dispensaries and out-patient clinics in a city-wide program sponsored by the Department of Hospitals. The Harlem Hospital Dispensary is an additional unit of the Harlem Hospital group located at 137th street, between Lenox the present Women's Building. The new structure extends 150 feet on 137th street and is 65 feet in depth. The total of the new building, including fees and furniture, is estimated at $967,000.

MAR 14 1942

To the present facilities of the hospital, for providing dispensary and out-patient clinical services at the rate of approximately 290,000 per year, the new dispensary will add a capacity for nearly 600,000. Although this will do much to relieve the present inadequacy of this service in Harlem, future plans contemplate the demolition of present quarters and the erection of a new structure which will practically double the capacity of the building for which the cornerstone will be laid Wednesday.

MAR 14 1942

The construction of this building started in January, 1941, is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works. Completion of the structure is at present planned for the late fall of 1942.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Powell And Mayor Lay Cornerstone

MAR 28 1942

NEW YORK, (ANP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Ald. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. were the chief speakers last week at the cornerstone-laying ceremonies in connection with the new $925,000 dispensary under construction as part of the building program for Harlem hospital.

In short, the councilman deplored evidences of racial discrimination in the hospital system and the mayor just as vigorously denied such discrimination. The latter said doctors are considered on their merits for appointment to any of the city institutions.

MAR 28 1942

The councilman was critical of conditions where a Negro victim of illness in another part of the city had to wait for a Harlem hospital ambulance to arrive to return him to that institution when voluntary hospitals nearby might well accommodate him. He roundly scored the limitations placed upon Negro internes who are confined to the one hospital.

"There may be priorities on material to build more hospitals," he declared, "but certainly there need be no priorities on racial discrimination and good will."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO NURSES INCREASE

Figures Cited to Answer Charge of Bias in Hospitals

JUN 18 1942

Edward C. White, Deputy Hospitals Commissioner, told the City Council rules committee yesterday that the number of Negro nurses had increased from 341 in 1932 to 1,240 this year while Negro attendants had risen from eight in 1932 to 959 now.

His statement was made at a committee hearing on a resolution asking Hospitals Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker to study allegations of discrimination against the employment of Negroes in city hospitals. Dr. Bernecker and Deputy Commissioner White said the Hospitals Department showed "absolutely no discrimination" for color and both explained that the reason why more Negroes were not employed was that they did not qualify for the work.

JUN 18 1942

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the Colored Graduate Nurse Association, said many Negro nurses did not apply to institutions where they believed they would not be employed. The resolution before the committee was sponsored by Councilmen A. Clayton Powell and Stanley M. Isaacs.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Facts In Nurse Probe Revealed By Committee

A thoro report by the Citizens' Committee on the inadequacy of hospital facilities for Negro nurses in New York was handed over to PV this week by Mabel K. Staupers, representative of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses which, along with the Local Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, worked with the Committee in preparing the facts submitted.

The report stated the following facts: Harlem and Lincoln hospital Negro nurses taking college graduate work have not been allowed the privilege of working part time while attending school, although they have often requested this. Part-time work is available in other city hosiptals; a large number of Negro nurses are receiving living-out salaries in city hosiptals, but at Harlem hospital, for instance, facilities for changing into street clothes are so inadequate that 75 or more nurses are required to use one dressing room which has neither ventilation nor running water.

MAY 23 1942

Harlem hospital nurses must accept cafeteria service at meal times, spending valuable time standing in line, while in other hospitals the nurses are given table service. More valuable time is wasted by Lincoln and Harlem nurses who go to Bellevue for psychiatric affiliation, having to travel back and forth instead of living in, although recently nurses who go to Willard Parker hospital for affiliation in communicable diseases have been told they may live in the hospital.

More than that, Harlem nurses traveling back and forth from Bellevue ride in an ambulance, and the report states that the vehicle has at times collided with other automobiles, endangering the lives of the students.

Difficulty of Negro nurses getting appointments in other hospitals than Harlem, Lincoln, and Seaview was also mentioned, while the mayor's budget message curtailing vacations for all city employes except teachers and firemen was scored as being a danger to the health and well-being of nurses, who should be kept physically fit in case of war emergency.

Also scored was the fact that Negro students are being admitted only to Harlem and Lincoln schools, in spite of the fact that the mayor has recently stated the need for more nurses.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that even qualified Negro nurses are being denied appointments to responsible positions, and particularly that the director of the nurses' residence at Lincoln school is a white woman not too sympathetic with Negro problems, and only having contact with Negroes through institutional work. Recommendation was made that either the educational director or the nursing arts instructor at Lincoln be a Negro woman, and if possible, that both should be. The recommendation was also made that Mrs. Henrietta Farrar, who recently resigned as assistant superintendent of nurses at Harlem, now studying at Chicago University, be appointed superintendent of nurses at Harlem.

It was recommended that an investigation of building conditions and living quarters at Harlem hospital nurses home be investigated by the Commissioner of Hospitals, and that city authorities also investigate the State Psychiatric Institute at Broadway and 168, which has recently denied admission to a qualified Negro nurse who applied for post-graduate study.

Finally it was revealed that although the general science laboratory at Bellevue is provided for city schools not having laboratory facilities, Harlem nursing students do not use the laboratory, being sent to Lincoln which is not a city school.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Leaders Place Stupid Racial Ideas Above Love Of Their Country

THE DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS IN NEW YORK CITY HAS OPENED ALL ITS SCHOOLS OF NURSING TO NEGRO APPLICANTS.

THAT is news which should make all Philadelphians, colored and white, ashamed of their city—The Cradle of Liberty.

In this city, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, wherein reposes the Liberty Bell, no Negro nurse may work or Negro woman receive training for nursing in any hospital except Douglass and Mercy, two hospitals established by colored citizens.

There is something basically wrong with the white and colored citizens of Philadelphia—the whites for enforcing such rules and regulations; and the colored people for accepting them. And, remember, Negro trainees and nurses could not be barred from city-owned and controlled hospitals except Negroes agreed to the practice.

It should be kept in mind also that hospitals such as the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University and Hahnemann Hospitals could not exist except for the millions of dollars poured into their treasuries from State and City funds.

Dec. 12, 1942

At the present time, when our country is in the throes of war and fighting for its existence; when brave men on the battlefields urgently need all the expert nursing care possible, those who control the great nursing schools in a large industrial city sit back with smug complacency and refuse to permit women to be trained as nurses.

Such a policy is not only stupid, it is criminal and borders on treason. How in the name of heaven can any group of citizens who allege loyalty to the world's greatest democracy support such practices?

Dec. 12, 1942

It is time for some people to get tough with those who control the affairs of Philadelphia. Quite frankly the record shows that those who sit in high places would rather hold tight to their idiotic customs of racial superiority than win the war. They would rather see the Japs march down Broad Street and have Hitler hang a swastika on Billy Penn's hat than permit colored women to receive the training necessary to give medical aid and comfort to men dying on the battlefield.

That kind of thinking is the way of fools. It is high time that the people teach their leaders some sense. Failing in that—it is a most difficult task—kick them out and select those who put love of country above the foolishness of racial superiority.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
April 26, 1942

Association Recognizes McCauley Hospital Here

Institution Is Only Recognized Private Negro Hospital in This State

The McCauley Hospital is the only recognized Negro private hospital in the State, and recently was given a Class-A rating as an institutional member of the American Hospital Association.

This hospital is located at 513 South Wilmington Street, the same site that has been used since it opened its doors on June 23, 1923. Dr. Lewyn E. McCauley, a personable man who belies his 59 years and 36 years of practicing medicine, is the director and proprietor of the hospital.

The institution has 10 beds and two bassinets. The work of the hospital has been recognized by the leading hospital savings associations for the past decade.

During the past year the hospital had a record of 1,029 days of patient service. Assisting Dr. McCauley on special cases are leading physicians of Rex and Mary Elizabeth hospitals.

Modern Equipment

The hospital is equipped with many of the latest medical facilities. One of the features of the plant is its well-lighted operating room and a modern X-ray machine.

Mrs. Dorothy Brinson assists Dr. McCauley as part-time nurse technician. Like many other hospitals, this institution also calls on the State Laboratory of Hygiene for help in solving many of its problems.

The hospital has a staff of five nurses. No longer does the hospital conduct a nursing school, although its standing with the American Hospital Association entitles it to teach nursing practice.

Dr. McCauley has turned out many of the leading Negro nurses of the State during the period from 1927 through 1939 when the hospital did have a nursing school. This practice was abandoned, Dr. McCauley said, in order that more time could be devoted to the care of patients.

Dr. McCauley first spent two years at Saint Augustine's College, and later was graduated from the Leonard Medical School of Shaw University in 1905. The following year he finished a graduate course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He has taken over 15 years of post-graduate study; he has studied at Jefferson, Philadelphia; Freedman's Hospital, Washington; St. Phillip's Hospital, Richmond, and Providence Hospital, Chicago.

Dr. Lewyn E. McCauley, a Negro physician with 36 years of practice to his credit, is the director and proprietor of McCauley Hospital.

Before founding his hospital, Dr. McCauley taught for two years at the now-defunct Leonard Medical School at Shaw and later served on the staff at Saint Agnes Hospital for six years. He is president of the Scruggs Medical Society, former president of the North Carolina Medical Association, and a member of the House of Delegates of the National Medical Association.

Dr. McCauley's father was one of Raleigh's first Negro tailors, and operated an establishment on the site of the present State Revenue Building.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 13, 1942

Local Trustees Assume St. Agnes' Management

Negro Hospital Under Community Corporation; Improvements Sought

Saint Agnes Hospital here has been incorporated under a self-perpetuating board of trustees and will be operated as a Negro community hospital with the prospect of improvement in facilities through local support, it was announced yesterday by Alexander Webb, new president.

The Negro hospital was founded in 1896 as an Episcopal institution operated by the president and board of trustees of St. Augustine's College here. The college this week executed a deed for the 14-acre tract and buildings to the new St. Agnes Hospital, Inc.

Incorporators also were elected as officers, directors and trustees. They are: Alexander Webb, president; R. S. Busbee, vice president; Thomas C. Powell, Jr., treasurer; S. Linton Smith, secretary, all of Raleigh; and A. T. White of Method, assistant secretary.

Miss Ruth Esther Feider, Nevada native and registered nurse who became administrator of the hospital last year, will continue as administrator. Dr. Hubert A. Royster will continue as chief of the medical staff, composed of outstanding Raleigh physicians.

President Webb expressed the belief that community operation of the hospital and liberal local support would enable the institution to expand and improve its facilities. He pointed out that present hospital facilities provide just 2.7 hospital beds per 1,000 Negro population in Wake County, compared with an ideal average of three to five beds per 1,000. He added that counties east of Wake are in far worse condition and depend largely upon St. Agnes facilities.

"Practically no improvements have been made in this 100-bed hospital in the past 15 or 20 years," Webb said. "The present beds and mattresses are old and antiquated, without casters (and cannot be moved). The patients signify the need of a nurse by ringing a dinner bell, which disturbs other patients, and this occurs frequently in wards in which there are 20 or more patients.

"The entire building needs painting and many other things should be done in bringing the institution up to a Class "A" hospital. At the request of the government, the Nursing School has been increased from 25 to 50 and much progress is being made in the school."

St. Agnes Hospital operates on an annual budget of about $55,000, contributed at the rate of about $17,000 from the Duke Foundation, $15,000 from patients, $7,500 from Wake County, $5,000 from the City of Raleigh and about $2,500 from private endowment.

Last year the hospital performed 22,500 days of care, of which 17,628 or 78.3 per cent were charity patients.

A summary of the hospital's condition was made recently by Dr. W. S. Rankin of the Duke Foundation, who reported:

"Of the 90 beds in St. Agnes Hospital, only one private room is provided, 10 beds are in two-bed rooms, with 79 or 87.8 per cent of the capacity in wards of four beds or more. The large number of ward beds and the division of beds by services and sexes limits the utilization of these beds. In spite of this fact, the hospital has shown an occupancy, exclusive of bassinets and newborn, during the past four years as follows: 1938, 65 per cent; 1939; 60 per cent; 1940, 60.6 per cent; 1941, 61.1 per cent. During the first four months of 1942, 77 per cent of the beds were occupied and in April, 1942, the occupancy was 85 per cent.

"Because of the high percentage of charity patients cared for, the hospital has been unable to accumulate any surplus with which to improve the plant and provide additional facilities, and at the present time there is a very great need for reconditioning of the plant and for additional beds. An addition to the present hospital will necessitate an addition to the nurses' home.

The trustees of the newly organized corporation hope to make such improvements as soon as the budget makes it possible, Webb said. The new board will be self-perpetuating, and in the event of a death or resignation, the remaining trustees will elect a successor.

St. Agnes first was organized by Dr. A. B. Hunter, president of St. Augustine's College, and his wife, Mrs. Lucille Hunter. Mrs. Hunter served as superintendent when it opened October 18, 1896, and for many years thereafter. One of the purposes of the hospital was to give those who were graduated at St. Augustine's College an opportunity to become trained nurses.

The administrator, Miss Feider, is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles and of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan there. She has had seven years' service on the faculty and nursing staff of Los Angeles County General Hospital, a 3,500-bed institution. Her work here has drawn commendation.

Webb pointed out that hospital beds available in North Carolina average 2.26 per thousand of white population and 1.66 per thousand Negroes. The average for Negroes east of Granville, Wake, Harnett, Cumberland and Robeson counties, he said, is 92-100 of one per cent, a great part of this territory being served by St. Agnes.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 16, 1942

Hospitals For The Negro

North Carolina has made long strides in public welfare and in hospitalization in recent years, but in the matter of hospitals for the Negro it has fallen far short of its duty and the needs of that race. In Raleigh St. Agnes Hospital, with limited resources, established in connection with St. Augustine School has, with some city help afforded treatment for the Negroes of the city.

Of late some forward looking citizens, animated by a desire to secure better hospital facilities for the Negro have arranged for St. Agnes to come under a new management and to be given needed equipment and larger facilities. To secure this enlargement a board of directors, headed by Mr. Alexander Webb, with most commendable spirit, are planning to make it meet the needs and to place it upon a more secure foundation under a community corporation. The board will be self-perpetuating and will set about at once to increase the accommodations and facilities. They are entitled to and should receive cordial cooperation and support from the people of Raleigh and other humanitarians.

As to the need for enlargement it is pointed out that present hospital facilities in Wake County provide for 2.7 hospital beds per 1,000 Negro population compared with an ideal average of three to four beds per 1,000. Counties east of Wake, where the bulk of the Negro population resides have even less hospital facilities for Negroes.

Asheville, N. C. Times
July 22, 1942

The Hospital For Negroes

On the foundation laid by the persistent and contagious enthusiasm and devotion of Dr. Mary Frances Shuford, Asheville now takes a long step towards providing adequate hospital facilities for the Negroes of Asheville. The Shuford Clinic for Negroes has been reorganized as the Asheville Colored Hospital, having a board of directors representing both races and with Dr. Paul H. Ringer as chairman.

Thus out of prolonged discussion and after many failures and discouragements, this far-reaching experiment in a larger community welfare starts on its way, its fate in the hands of the people, of both races.

To this point Dr. Ringer gave especial emphasis in his statement for the board. The aim, he said, is to make the hospital a community institution, supported by all who rightly recognize in the insufficient hospital accommodations for the Negroes a handicap on community well-being in virtually every department of community life.

The chairman of the board stressed some immediate needs: a sterilizer, an operating table and $5,000 to meet the costs of operating the hospital in the coming year.

Many physicians of the Buncombe County Medical Society have aided Dr. Shuford and the Negro doctors in making the Shuford Clinic a success. Now the seed has grown into a vigorous plant; but the plant must have instant and potent nourishment of the kind Dr. Ringer prescribes.

These stern days many calls for contribution and co-operation present themselves to Ashevilleians. But the community wisely never forgets the inter-relation of local and national problems; never forgets that physical, moral and economic welfare in the local communities in indispensable to national vigor and self-sufficiency in all the tasks that may confront the nation in the days and years to come.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
August 6, 1942

NEGRO HOSPITAL NEEDS SUPPORT, DR. RINGER SAYS

The urgent need of supporting Asheville's negro hospital was stressed by Dr. Paul H. Ringer in an address yesterday at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Lions club at George Vanderbilt hotel.

Dr. Ringer said that the hospital has been established, but is badly in need of public support if it is to do the work for which it is designed.

Carl W. Greene, president of the club, presided. Dan Stewart was program chairman. James E. Divelbiss, Jr., discussed the club's cooperation in the eye clinic that is being conducted by the city health department.

Two members of the Clean Life club, Wiley Creasman and Bo Rogers, and Seth Perkinson, of the Y. M. C. A., urged members of the club to support the Clean Life summer camp.

Visitors at the meeting were Joe Clements, Robert Taylor, Forest Withers, and Ben Kincaid of Miami, Clarence Coffey of Lenoir, and Roger VanEps of Phillipsburg, N. J.

25-1942
Columbia S C Record
January 7, 1942

Forum

DOES NOT LIKE AIR RAID'S SLOGAN

To the Editor of The Record:

I do not like slogan in paper Tuesday: "Remember Pearl Harbor, Keep Them Dying."

A. P. BURGESS.

Summerton.

URGES GRANT FOR HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

To the Editor of The Record:

I am intensely interested in the efforts that are being made by the board of directors of the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital, of which Mr. Beverly Herbert is chairman, to obtain a grant of $150,000 under the Lanham act. This grant would provide modern hospital facilities for Negroes in Columbia, Richland county and adjacent counties that have no hospital facilities for Negroes. The grant would also make available the only unrestricted hospital opportunities for Negro physicians, surgeons and internes in central South Carolina. The Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital is the only one of its kind in Columbia and is one of the few hospitals managed and staffed by Negroes in this state.

Long before Richland county provided any tax-supported facilities for Negro patients, Columbia Negroes themselves working under the guidance of the late Matilda A. Evans, the late N. A. Jenkins, and L. J. Rhodes, now of Chicago, made such service available for their people. For years, hospitals owned and managed by Negroes received pay for the care of city and county patients since no facilities were available at the Columbia hospital. For historical and sentimental reasons as well as because of the splendid services the Negro hospitals rendered through the years when no other such service was available, the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital, formed by a recent merger of two long-established institutions, should be retained. In the place of the present limited facilities, an adequate modern plant should be constructed as monumental evidence of an illustrious service rendered at a needy time. There are other important reasons which outweigh sentiment because they are based on hard facts.

Perhaps no better reasons can be given than those obtained in an interview with S. Tanner Stafford who recently resigned as superintendent of the institution: "Unless a grant commensurate with the needs of the institution can be received, the continuance of even the present type of service offered by the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital would be doubtful. The Columbia hospital, the only other local hospital available to Negroes, is crowded so that Negro patients who are seeking accommodations of a private nature and complete service, both medical and nursing, will find that they are now provided only at the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital. That this hospital is rendering good service can be attested to by the fact that leading white physicians and surgeons utilize the present inadequate facilities."

Tax-supported facilities for Negroes in Columbia and Richland county are far below the need of Columbia's fast-growing Negro population. The requested grant would provide a modern hospital thereby also making available the opportunity for Negro physicians, surgeons, internes and nurses alike to utilize fully the executive and scientific qualifications which they have developed in themselves. Two things are certain: Our hospital facilities for Negro nurses and medical technicians should have unhampered opportunity to use their training and skills. The latter can be secured for Negroe physicians, surgeons and medical technicians, particularly, only in hospitals that are managed entirely by Negroes.

Finally, recent studies made by the Duke Endowment show that the death rate in Negro hospitals is lower than the Negro death rate in hospitals caring for both white and Negro patients. While such differences are noticeable in the general death rates, it is even more surprising to find that the percentage of stillborn deliveries, of which Negroes are reported to be the greater sufferers, is higher in hospitals serving both races than in those serving Negroes alone. Reasons for these findings are obvious to any person who has visited the average hospital which serves both races in our own state.

This letter is written for the purpose of informing all citizens of the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital situation and to emphasize the peculiar opportunity the continuance and improvement of the institution would offer the Negro population and the physicians and surgeons, particularly those of the Negro group. It is hoped that far-sighted citizens of both races will become effectively interested in the efforts of Mr. Herbert and other members of his board. When many citizens assist in the various ways they know best, big and important tasks will be accomplished.

"AN INTERESTED CITIZEN."
Columbia.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia
JAN 27 1942

Carolina Jury Convicts Trio

JAN 27 1942

LEXINGTON, S. C. [AP]—A Lexington county grand jury Monday night convicted Clarence Bagwell, 34-year-old Spartanburg plasterer, of murder and George R. Logue and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sue Logue, both of Edgefield county, of being accessories before the fact of the slaying of Davis W. Timmerman at Timmerman's store 11 miles north of Edgefield Sept. 17.

The verdict, returned at 11 p.m., after the jury had deliberated since 9 p.m., automatically carries the death penalty for the trio, which the state had demanded. Counsel asked for mercy [life imprisonment] for Bagwell, who did not testify, and acquittal for the Logues.

Judge G. Duncan Bellinger of Columbia did not charge the jury on manslaughter because, he told attorneys, the testimony did not warrant such a chage. This left warrant such a charge. This left dicts that the jury could write.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
July 22, 1942

Shuford Negro Clinic Reorganized As Hospital

The Shuford clinic for negroes, launched slightly more than a year ago by Dr. Mary Frances Shuford, Asheville physician, has been reorganized as the Asheville Colored hospital, with a board of directors made up of prominent white and negro citizens and headed by Dr. Paul H. Ringer.

This is the first concrete step that Asheville, as a community, after years of discussion, has taken toward providing adequate hospital facilities for negroes. Establishment of the clinic of course, was really the first step, but it was taken by Dr. Shuford, working practically alone.

All the negro physicians of the city have been appointed to the staff, and approximately a dozen white physicians, representing the various specialties also will be staff members. The staff itself, at an early meeting will name its own chief.

Members of the board, in addition to Dr. Shuford, are three prominent white laymen, Mrs. Catherine Carr, Morris Lipinsky, and Harvey Heywood; three prominent negro laymen, the Rev. J. W. Hairston, the Rev. E. W. Dixon, and Rita Lee, principal of the Asheland Avenue school; three white physicians, Dr. Ringer, Dr. Walter Huston, and Dr. William Justice; three negro physicians, Dr. E. B. Thompson, Dr. J. W. Holt, and Dr. L. O. Miller; and the city and county health officers, Dr. Margery J. Lord and Dr. Wilfred N. Sisk.

In announcing the reorganization of the clinic into the Colored hospital, Dr. Ringer emphasized that the aim is to make it a community institution, and he bespoke the cooperation of whites and negroes alike.

"The objective," he added, "is to help colored physicians and colored patients, with the aid of white physicians."

Two things are seriously needed by the hospital now, he remarked, a sterilizer and an operating table. At present, physicians operating at the hospital have their dressings, etc., sterilized at the other hospitals, and the operating table at the institution is entirely inadequate.

Money Required

Not only is this equipment needed, said Dr. Ringer, but money is required to operate the hospital. An estimated $5,000 will be necessary for operation during the coming year, and contributions are sought. Checks may be sent to Dr. Ringer, chairman of the board of directors, at the Arcade building, Dr. Shuford at the Arcade building, or the Rev. J. W. Hairston, Asheville, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 124.

Many white physicians have been giving their services to the institution during the year it has been operated as a clinic, and for the year ended July 1, 200 operations were performed at the clinic, 77 of them having been tonsilectomies. During the same period, 2,100 patients visited the out-patient department.

During the year there were four births and eight deaths at the institution. Dr. Ringer pointed out that seven of the eight deaths were anticipated at the time the patients entered the institution, their conditions having become so serious before they sought hospitalization, and emphasized in this connection that education of the negroes to the need for early treatment is a major problem to be solved.

On College Street

The hospital, situated at 269 College street, has 12 beds. At one time there were 13 patients, the new-born patient having to use a bureau drawer as its bassinet.

In addition to its actual treatment of the sick, the clinic during the year has offered a six weeks' nursing course, which has been taken by approximately 60 negro women, and a series of lectures has been held on mental hygiene and child behavior, primarily for the benefit of teachers. The lecture series was given by Dr. D. J. Sullivan, now in the armed service.

Dillon, S C., Herald
October 15, 1942

History of the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Mary of the Third Order of St. Francis

The Congregation of the Sisters of St. Mary, though actually founded in St. Louis, had a remote beginning in Paris in 1866, when Catherine Berger, Sister Mary Odilia, collaborated in the founding of the Congregation of the Servants of the Divine Heart of Jesus. Sister Mary Odilia and four of her coupanions were forced to leave France, however, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, and did not succeed in really founding their Congregation until their arrival in St. Louis, November 16, 1872, where they began their life work by nursing smallpox victims.

In 1873 a modest home for the little community was built adjoining old St. Mary's Church. The proximity of their first convent to the Church of St. Mary is responsible for the name given to the Congregation, for it led people to call the Sisters "Sisters of St. Mary," instead of "Servants of the Divine Heart.'

Mother Mary Odilia and her Sisters were arduous in dispensing charity to the sick in their homes and some of them later even became willing victims of yellow fever in plague-stricken districts of the Southland of our own country. Circumstances later became such that the field of institutional nursing claimed the attention of the Sisters more and more exclusively. Gradually nursing in homes was abandoned and the first hospital of the Congregation was established in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1877. As year succeeded year, the providence of God continued to bless the little Congregation and hospitals were established in other cities and in other states.

At present the Sisters of Saint Mary conduct Saint Mary's Infirmary, now a negro hospital with a school of nursing for young negro women (only Sisters who volunteer for that work are sent to St. Mary's Infirmary). St. Mary's Hospital, Firmin Desloge Hospital, and Mount St. Rose Sanatorium (for tuberculosis patients), also conducted by them in St. Louis, constitute the St. Louis University Hospital. The Congregation has hospitals too in Kansas City, Jefferson City, St. Charles and Ironton, Missouri; in Madison and Baraboo, Wisconsin; in Blue Island, Illinois. also at Ironton, Missouri; is a rest home, Villa Marie du Lac.

Besides the school of nursing for negro women, the Sisters of St. Mary conduct three schools for the education of nurses, lay and religious; St. Louis University School of Nursing, St. Louis, Missouri, (of which St. Mary's is an integral part) now administering a five-year program which leads to a Certificate in Nursing and a Bachelor's Degree in Nursing; St. Mary's School of Nursing, Kansas City, Missouri, and the St. Mary's School of Nursing, Madison, Wisconsin, conduct the traditional three-year nursing course.

W. V. BRANFORD.

25-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Admit Race Medics To Hospital Duty

FEB 20 1942 FEB 20 1942

By DR. O. B. TAYLOR

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—Through the efforts of the East Tennessee Hospital association, Negro physicians and dentists have been placed on equal basis with white medics at the Knoxville General hospital. The association, which sponsored the building of the Negro unit at the general hospital through a $50,000 grant from the Rosenwald fund and an action against the hospital in securing for Negro physicians the unsupervised privileges once accorded only to whites.

FEB 20 1942

The unit was completely and fully equipped in 1935, but the hospital refused to accept Negro physicians on the same status as whites.

First of the Negro physicians to perform a major operation in the unit was Dr. S. M. Clark, president of the association, who was the leading spirit in the fight for equal rights at the municipal hospital. Without supervision, Dr. Clark and his son, Dr. Hubert Clark of Hubbard hospital at Nashville, performed a successful operation a few days after the court had handed down a decision in favor of the association.

FEB 20 1942

In extending this equality of rights, the court declared, "No regularly licensed physician in the state of Tennessee can be deprived of his right, regardless as to race, color or creed, to practice medicine and surgery in any tax-supported hospital in the aforesaid state, unsupervised, so long as he abides by the reasonable rules and regulations governing such hospitals."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS ON EQUAL BASIS IN KNOXVILLE

FEB 27 1942

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TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
July 14, 1942

NEXT TO THE NEWS

BY ALFRED MYNDERS

Which shall it be? Which shall it be?
I looked at John, John looked at me—

THE Pine Breeze Sanatorium board of trustees was meeting recently, trying to decide which of the wards would be closed if city and county government did not help lift

the $1,000-a-month deficit which has accumulated since the first of the year. Food has gone up, nurses have become more scarce, costs of everything have risen and the cost per capita of maintaining tubercular patients has advanced from a little over $1 a day to $1.59—remarkably low at that.

————*

BUT a ward would have to close, forty tubercular patients would have to be turned loose on the public—that much of a retreat would have to be made by Pine Breeze, which has never before retreated.

"Which shall it be, which shall it be?"

Dr. Marguerite White, whose administration of Pine Breeze has attracted nation-wide applause, said:

"Perhaps it will have to be the children's ward."

There was a clamor. The trustees recalled that Pine Breeze gets tubercular children when their disease is in the incipient stage, and cures every one of them. Adolph S. Ochs long ago gave a children's building, and the Luptons gave a more modern one. Generous people have contributed each year to sustain this work of saving precious children—the Luptons each year especially giving substantial help.

————*

A PUBLIC institution cannot, should not, run on charity. The city and county would have had to build Pine Breeze if generous people had not built it for them. But maintenance of a public tuberculosis sanatorium, the stamping out of communicable diseases and especially the White Plague is primarily a public duty. It is the first call on efficient government.

Close the children's ward? No, the trustees agreed.

"Shall it be baby?" whispered John.
I took his hand and hurried on—

————*

THEN maybe, someone suggested, it would be the businesswomen's ward which would have to be closed. But it was recalled how those businesswomen scraped and toiled to raise funds to build that building. It was remembered that working women, who come daily into the busy world and mingle with people, must be saved from the White Plague in order that others may be saved.

So, they could not close that businesswomen's ward at Pine Breeze.

The Masonic building? someone suggested to the trustees. But the Masonic bodies are experts in giving to the right causes where these diseases are concerned—they would not have shelled out the $40,000 for that ward if they had not known that the ward was necessary. To close it would be to flout expert opinion.

————*

THE ward for the very poor, the wayward youths, the bad and futile type? Should it be closed?

Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son,
Turbulent, reckless, idle one—
Could he be spared? Nay; He who gave
Bids us befriend him to his grave.

————*

THEN someone proposed that the Negro ward at Pine Breeze be closed. Tuberculosis finds a fruitful breeding place among Negroes. There are many experts who say that tuberculosis will never be controlled until it is stamped out among the colored people—those who go into so many homes, who wash so much linen, who mingle with children. The Negro ward could not be closed.

And so it went—every ward at Pine Breeze is vitally necessary. Yet, unless city and county budget makers realize that this is not a private, pet charity, but a governmental responsibility which outranks any other governmental responsibility—the hard choice must be made. The Pine Breeze board say they have reached the end of the trail. They can beg no longer. It would be nice if, like John and his wife, they could end the story

Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in heaven.

But Pine Breeze has operated too long by the grace of Providence, and now needs some assurance that its service to city and county is assessed at its true, its indispensable value.

25-1942

TEXAS

THE FREE CLINIC

So many things are happening to Negroes and absorbing their attention, it is likely that many citizens will overlook the fact that a free clinic has been started at the Houston Negro Hospital. This also reminds us of the fact that since the new board has been created for the Negro Hospital, many improvements have been made at the hospital and the hospital has been dedicated anew to service of Negroes in the community. The Free Clinic is a monument to the generosity of white friends, the unselfsh work of the white and Negro members of the board of the hospital, to the doctors who give their services, and the Women's Auxiliary and other friends, who have united to give service to indigent people who need services and are unable to pay. This is commendable service and a monument to cooperation, charity and Christian principles.

25-1942

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
January 17, 1942

Temporary Millennium

One can well understand the "satisfaction" with which Governor Price reported to the General Assembly his budget recommendations for the biennium beginning next July 1. It was a budget picture that public men dream about but seldom see realized. On the expenditure side it called for the largest appropriations in the State's history—more than $217,000,000 for the new biennium, and exceeding the appropriations for the current biennium by more than $37,000,000.

With this hefty increase in outlay, provision would be made for raising the salaries of all teachers still earning less than the minimum salaries called for by the 3-point school program; for establishing teachers' pensions on an actuarially sound footing; for substantially expanding the vocational education program; for enlarging by 150 beds the facilities of the Piedmont Sanatorium for Negro tuberculosis sufferers; for extending health service to counties not now in the organized State-local health system; for paying substantial "bonus" supplements to State employes earning less than $2,000 a year; for material increases to the institutions of higher learning; for adding 60 men to the State police force—35 the first year, and 25 the second; for expanding old age assistance and dependent children relief; and for establishing a sound retirement system for all State employes.

All this and more is to be done, under the new budget, wholly without fiscal discomfort. In fact, if present revenue estimates stand up, the State would finish the new biennium on June 30, 1944, with an unexpended reserve of approximately $16,000,000, and all without an increase of present tax levies. Reporting on a four-year stewardship that promises to end in a $13,000,000 surplus on June 30, 1942, and recommending a new budget which, despite $37,000,000 of additional outlays, holds out the promise of even a larger surplus at the end of the new biennium, Governor Price was entitled to note with satisfaction that "at the end of an administration which has been more concerned with the social progress of the State than with the size of the surplus, we have been able to accumulate, I am still able to pass on to my successor an organization with both its fiscal and moral budgets in balance, and somewhat better than solvent by any standards which may be applied to it."

That part of the good fiscal picture which lies in the past is secure against erosion. But the same cannot be said of that part of the fiscal picture which lies in the future. For this part of the picture to be realized two things must happen which nobody can guarantee will happen—first, the Legislature must not materially exceed the appropriations which the Governor recommends, and second, there must occur no material shrinkage in the biennium's estimated revenues.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hampton Hospital Patients Now 770

FEB 7 - 1942

Fifty Race Employees On Payroll

HAMPTON—"A sufficient number of physicians and nurses will be transferred from the Veterans Administration Facility at Tuskegee, Ala., to staff the colored unit at the Veterans Facility at Kecoughtan, adjoining Hampton Institute, Colonel Keith Ryan, manager, advised the Journal and Guide last week.

FEB 7 - 1942

The transfer is expected to be made on or about March 1. The third oldest hospital of its kind in the country, and one of the most modern equipped, the Kecoughtan units consists of a main building estimated at $1,000,000, dormitories to house 2,121 general medical patients, and barracks. It has a bed capacity of 500.

VIRGINIA

The present number of colored patients is about 770 in three companies. There are some 50 colored employes, mostly waitresses, attendants, chauffeurs and maids, and 8 company officers.

The transfer of the Tuskegee personnel to Kecoughtan follows the policy of staffing colored units of veterans hospital with their own physicians and nurses.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Nurses In U.S. Army Hospital

MAR 17 1942

HAMPTON, Va.—(SNS)— For the first time in the history of the institution, Negro nurses and doctors have been appointed to the United States Veterans' facility at Kecoughtan, Va., adjacent to the Hampton Institute campus.

The first group of 17 nurses, transferred from the veterans' hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, have already arrived, and several physicians are scheduled to follow. Temporary housing accommodation have been arranged for some of the group at Hampton Institute, while others are residing temporarily in private homes on the Hampton campus and in the nearby towns of Hampton and Phoebus, Va.

Mrs. Freda Davis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., heads the nurses' group. Others are: Willie Belle O'Shields, St. Paul, Minn.; Carrie B. Oliver, Junction City, Kans.; Gertrude M Morrow, Montgomery, Ala.; Hortense Dantzler, of South Carolina; Ruth P. Anderson, Birmingham, Alabama; Flora M. Lee, Fort Worth, Texas; Dora S. Davis, of New Jersey; Juliette M. Williams Atlanta, Ga.; Malinda Randles, Illinois; Blanche Wilson, Portsmouth, Va.; Pansy Ross, California; Katherine Chambers, New York; Edith M. Demby, New Jersey; Annie L. Guess, North Carolina; Willa Mate Dixon, Indiana, and Calene Coleman, Illinois.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

White Staff Wins First Phase of Tilt

Dissatisfied Nurses May Go Back To Tuskegee

MAR 28 1942

HAMPTON — If the director and medical staff at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital are to see their long-cherished dream of a complete race personnel at the U. S. Veterans Facility at Kecoughtan near Hampton Institute come true, they will have to make the issue one of national concern.

Further investigation last week by the Guide-Star revealed that the Tuskegee Director, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble and the chief medical Officer, Mr. Mitchell were recently informed by the central office of the Veterans Administration in Washington that the transfer of a group of colored physicians previously contemplated, is not practicable at this time.

The physicians were scheduled to arrive at Kecoughtan soon after the first group of 17 nurses reached the Facility three weeks ago, but since members of the white medical staff sent a frantic petition to their superiors in Washington urging cancellation of the transfer in the best interest of administrative efficiency, personnel morale, and the general welfare of the patients, action was held to work out a solution satisfactory to the parties involved.

GENERAL UNREST

The white nursing staff also vigorously opposed the transfer of colored nurses but Washington chose to go through with this phase of the personnel change. Kecoughtan medical officials are non-commital but there is growing unrest and dissatisfaction, not only among the colored nurses, some of whom may return to Tuskegee tinless they are accorded better treatment, but also among t he 50 colored attendants, maids, waitresses and chauffeurs.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Virginia Veteran's Hospital Move Turns Out To Be False Alarm

APR 11 1942

HAMPTON, Va., (ANP)—The announcement from Chicago several weeks ago by the chairman of the educational committee of the National Medical association, that the Veteran's administration had finally agreed to establish another veteran's hospital where Negro professional men would be in charge has proven a fluke.

The thought had been held out that another institution similar to the facility at Tuskegee, where a score of Negro physicians and a staff of employes numbering 600 hold forth, was to be established next door to Hampton by tranferring the hospital and soldier's home, known as Kecoughtan to Negroes. There have been a few Negro patients there all along but no Negro employes except a few orderlies, kitchen and custodial employes.

Whatever expectation might have been raised in the minds of the education committee of NMA was shattered this week when Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans' administration chief told the Associated Negro press that only one floor of one of the buildings would be devoted to Negro soldiers. It is evident that these will have the services of Negro nurses but not Negro physicians. There will be no mixing of professional personnel, neither will Negroes have charge.

Gen. Hines said:

"We will have one floor of approximately 140 beds occupied by colored patients. The colored and white personnel will not be mixed, and this colored ward will be operated on that basis. For the time being it is not deemed advisable to send colored physicians to Kecoughtan but a study is being given this question.

A Colored Judge——

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Virginia Hospital Set-Up A 'Fluke' To Those Wanting New Veterans' Facility

APR 10 1942

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APR 10 1942

The decision set forth by Gen. Hines probably halts any effort to increase the participation of Negro physicians and administrative officers in the Veteran's administration. A few years ago the Veteran's administratio undoubtedly planned to turn the beautifully located hospital at Kecoughtan over to Negroes. This would have had three effects.

First, it would habe eliminated the over-crowding and basement hospitalization of Negro veterans which was going on in veterans hospitals all over the south. Second, it would have placed the hospital adjacent to an institution of learning in which Negroes had some control and where racial conditions were rather favorable.

Third, it would have offered an outlet for promotion or transfer to the physicians at the Tuskegee hospital who are in a virtual bottle neck there.

White doctors working in the various veteran hospitals throughout the country have opportunity for transfer, growth and development in both the medical and administrative phases of the work. As it is now those at Tuskegee are kept in a stalemate. There is no disposition to integrate them into any of the other hospitals in the country and men must prepare themselves to hibernate in their positions pending the death of someone above them.

The bureau did not take Kecoughtan over at that time several years ago as expected. Just as plans seemed complete, the fiasco occurred at Tuskegee hospital involving Col. J. H Ward, medical officer in charge. Col. Ward was discharged and the charges of maladministration aired at that time served as a basis for the bureau to say personal and about Hampton. When that Negroes were not competent to man additional institutions.

GIVES WHITE'S STAND IN THREE PAGE LETTER

Another reason was the attitude of the whites both in the hospital the ANP representative went to Kecoughtan to investigate the possibilities and report upon them, the white medical officers were visibly disturbed.

APR 10 1942

The commander of the Virginia State post of the American legion wrote hi ma three page letter in which he pointed out that the white people of Hampton, Phoebus and the surrounding territory never would stand for the transfer of Negro doctors to Kecoughtan.

The letter said the medical officers at the hospital had established homes in the community, had intermarried in the best families there and were a part of the Virginia tradition which they were not going to have disturbed.

The third probable reason is the hunger of white doctors for jobs. They like the security and what in white southern veteran's facilities might be termed the "swank" of the positions. With great haste therefore conditions surrounding the Negro patients in various southern hospitals were improved. Wings were prepared for Negro soldiers.

They were completely segregated but additional jobs were thus made available for white doctors and nurses. There was no serious problem about white nurses attending Negro patients because in these southern institutions Negro maids and orderlies do the actual handling of patients, thereby occupying a position of superiority which probably makes the posts attractive.

25-1942

VIRGINIA

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

6 Hospital Projects Under Way In Hampton Roads Area

NOV 14 1942

NOV 14 1942

RICHMOND, Va.—Six hospital projects for which Federal funds have been allotted are now under construction in the Hampton Roads area of Virginia, and work is expected to start in the near future on three more hospital strucures and a training school for nurses, Kenneth Markwell, regional director of the Federal Works Agency, announced this week.

The projects, Mr. Markwell said, will meet the urgent need for additional hospital facilities for service men and civilian war workers in Virginia's most densely populated war production center. The federal government will contribute $4,905,562 toward the cost of constructing and equipping the buildings, which will be completed at an estimated cost of $5,094,719.

The hospital structures include two new buildings and additions to seven existing buildings. They will provide accommodations for approximately 875 patients. New quarters for nurses will be constructed in connection with five of the hospital projects.

NORFOLK HOSPITAL

A two-story addition to the Community Hospital at Norfolk, on which work was started last April, is scheduled to be completed next month.

NOV 14 1942

A three-story addition to the Whittaker Memorial Hospital, Newport News, which has been under construction since April, will be completed in February.

A 69-bed addition to the Dixie Hospital at Hampton also is approaching completion. The architects, Williams, Coile, and Pipino of Newport News, are preparing plans for a two-story nurses home and training school for which a federal grant of $131,700 was approved on October 27.

NOV 14 1942

This building will be erected on a site adjacent to the Dixie Hospital. It will provide a dormitory and classrooms for student nurses now quartered at Hampton Institute.